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ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY AGENT WORK

FLORENCE

County

SOUTH CAROLINA

1945

J. W. McLendon

County Agent

W. H. Stokes

Assistant County Agent

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Cooperating with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

D. W. Watkins, Director

Clemson, South Carolina

ANNUAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

FLORENCE COUNTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

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J. W. Molendon, County Agent

Woodroe H. Stokes, Assistant County Agent

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COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

Changes in Florence County Extension Staff

The following listed changes have occurred in the Florence County Extension personnel during 1945.

- (1) Woodroe H. Stokes was appointed as Assistant County Agent on August 15, 1945, succeeding R. G. Winburn.

PRESENT EXTENSION STAFF

WHITE AGENTS

J. Ward McLendon, County Agent
Woodroe H. Stokes, Assistant County Agent
Amelia Mildrow, County Home Demonstration Agent
Inelle Broadway, Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent

The County Agents cooperate closely with the Agricultural Adjustment Program, the Soil Conservation Program and the Farm Labor Program in Florence County. The following listed personnel is attached to the County Agent's Office for the administration of these programs:

E. D. Sallenger, Jr., County Farm Labor Assistant

NEGRO AGENTS

The County Agents cooperate with the negro agents in their program of work with the negro farm people of the county, aiding them in developing subject matter, demonstrations, and assisting them in obtaining specialist help. These agents are listed as follows:

H. S. Person, Negro Agricultural Agent

Lillian Brown, Negro Home Demonstration Agent

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE:

Listed below are the names of communities and neighborhoods organized for Better Farm Living Program with the number of voluntary community committeemen actively engaged in furthering the agricultural program in each organized community and neighborhood listed:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>No. Committeemen</u>
Claussen	Claussen	3
Coward	Coward	4
Effingham	Effingham	4
Florence	Florence	3
Friendfield	Friendfield	11
Glenwood	Glenwood	9
	Elim	8
Hanna	Manheim	28
	Hanna	17
	Salon	12
	Pee Dee	2
Johnsonville	Johnsonville	5
	Kingsburg	14
Lake City	McCutocheon	14
	Liberty	14
	Gaskins	7
Leo	Leo	14
Mars Bluff	Mars Bluff	13
Oak Grove	Oak Grove	9
Olanta	Bethel	16
Pamplico	Tabernacle	
Prospect	Prospect	9
	Vox	12
Sardis	Sardis	5

<u>Community</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>No. Committeemen</u>
Scranton	Scranton	4
	High Hill	10
Timmons ville	Timmons ville	2
	Cartersville	16
	Center	8

OUTLINE MAP OF COUNTY, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ORGANIZED
 COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS WITH SYMBOLS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF RESIDENCES OF VOLUNTARY COUNTY, COMMUNITY,
 AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS.

MAP ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

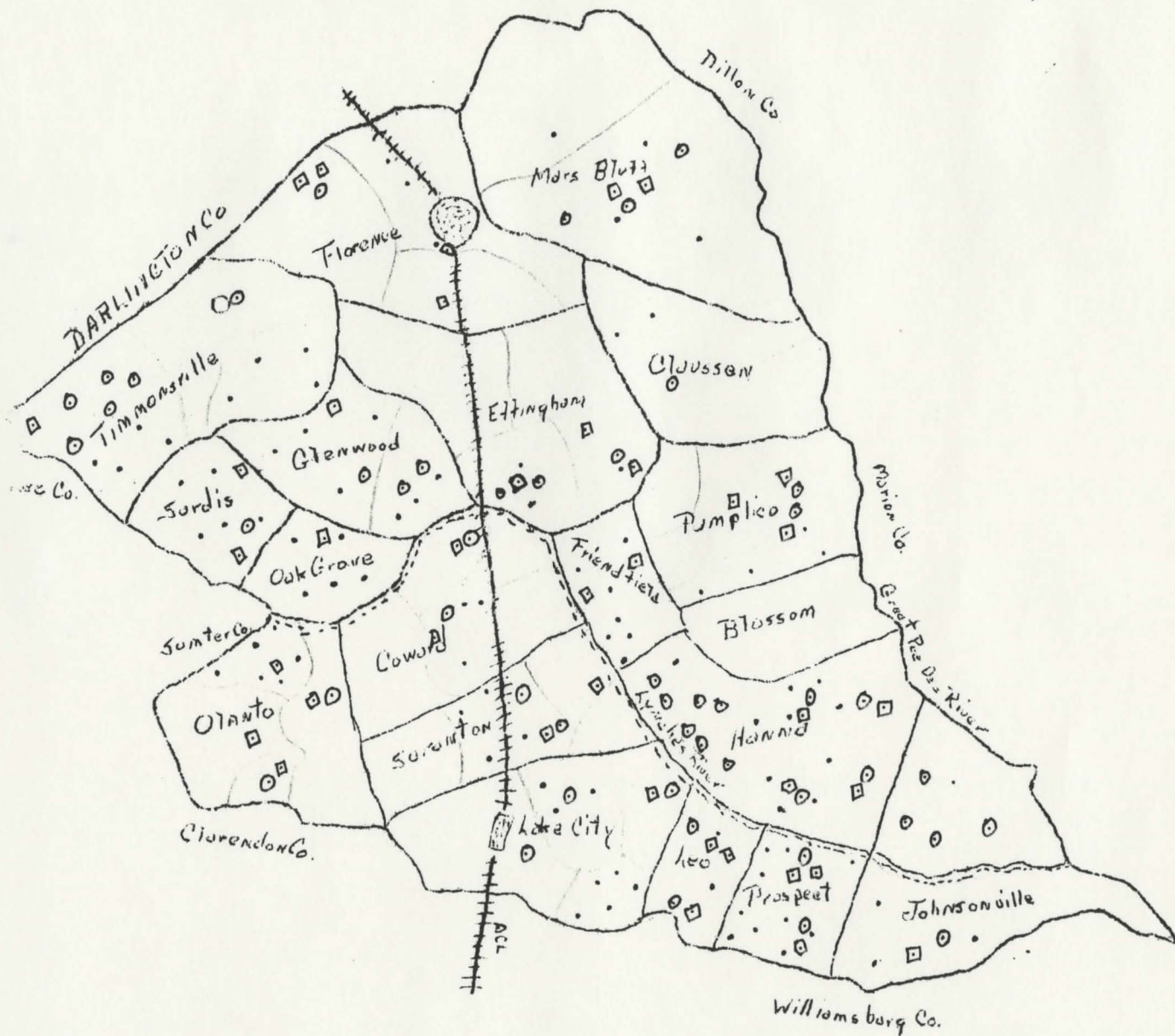
neighborhoods with symbols showing locations of residences
of members of county and community committeemen and
neighborhood committeemen.

NEIGHBORHOOD - —

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEEMEN - •

COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN - □

COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN - ○



OTHER AGENCIES

County Agricultural Committee:

The Florence County Agricultural Committee is composed of 57 outstanding rural men and women. This Committee acts in an advisory capacity to the County Farm and Home Agents in planning and carrying out the Program of Extension Work in Florence County.

This Committee is called together from time to time during the year. At the December meeting, one man and one woman are selected to serve on the State Committee. Different committees such as labor, marketing, etc. are also selected at this meeting.

Listed below and on the following page are the members and addresses of the Florence County Agricultural Committee.

MEMBERS

H. S. Anderson
P. B. Anderson
Mrs. Steve Anderson-
E. P. Ashby
W. D. Boling
Alex Brunson
Leo Carter
Dr. John Claussen
Mrs. M. K. Daniel
Mrs. Lavern DuRant
Virgil Eaddy
F. S. Floyd
Mrs. H. C. Gaskins
Luther Gause
R. H. Godwin
Mrs. R. H. Godwin
W. M. Gregg
Jim Hanna
Mrs. L. E. Haselden
A. F. Hill
T. T. Hill
Mrs. T. T. Hill
H. L. F. Hoffmeyer
Kelly Johnson
Mrs. C. D. Jordan
Mrs. Ted Kelly
O. R. Koon
B. I. Lawrence
Mrs. B. I. Lawrence
H. L. Lawhon
G. W. Leach
James Leach

ADDRESS

Rt. 1, Timmons ville, S. C.
Rt. 1, Effingham, S. C.
Rt. 1, Timmons ville, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Pamplico, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Leo, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Leo, S. C.
Leo, S. C.
Johnsonville, S. C.
Rt. 2, Scranton, S. C.
Lake City, S. C.
Coward, S. C.
Rt. 1, Coward, S. C.
Rt. 1, Coward, S. C.
Claussen, S. C.
Rt. 4, Hyman, S. C.
Rt. 1, Coward, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Effingham, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Rt. 3, Florence, S. C.
Rt. 3, Timmons ville, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Rt. 1, Timmons ville, S. C.
Hyman, S. C.
Effingham, S. C.

MEMBER

J. McC Martin
A. A. Matthews
Mrs. H. B. McCall
James Henry McElveen
H. J. McKensie
W. P. McLaughlin
W. H. Meng
J. E. Myers
H. S. Myers
Mrs. A. D. Poston
F. H. Poston
Mrs. J. F. Poston
J. Luther Poston
Mrs. Wilmer Poston
W. E. Powell, Chairman
J. R. Robinson
H. K. Rogers
Johnny Rogers
Clarence Tedder
Marion Todd
T. F. Turner
S. L. Walkup
Mrs. E. C. Warner
F. E. Weaver, Sr.
W. H. Worrell

ADDRESS

Florence, S. C.
Coward, S. C.
Effingham, S. C.
Rt. 3, Timmons ville, S. C.
Rt. 1, Lake City, S. C.
Rt. 3, Florence, S. C.
Johnsonville, S. C.
Effingham, S. C.
Rt. 2, Scranton, S. C.
Pamlico, S. C.
Hyman, S. C.
Pamlico, S. C.
Rt. 1, Hyman, S. C.
Leo, S. C.
Rt. 2, Hyman, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Rt. 1, Florence, S. C.
Scranton, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Leo, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Rt. 1, Hyman, S. C.
Effingham, S. C.

EXECUTIVE, SUB COMMITTEE, AND STATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

Executive Committee:

W. E. Powell, Chairman
W. D. Boling
S. L. Walkup
H. J. McKenzie

E. P. Ashby

T. F. Turner
W. H. Worrell
Mrs. E. C. Warner
Mrs. L. E. Haselden

Labor Committee:

W. E. Powell, Chairman
W. D. Boling
H. J. McKenzie
S. L. Walkup
O. M. Kelley
Alex Brunson
Mrs. J. D. Smyser

Hyman, S. C.
Pamlico, S. C.
Lake City, S. C.
Timmons ville, S. C.
Olan ta, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Florence, S. C.

Members State Agriculture Committee:

Florence County at their annual program planning committee meeting elected the members to serve on the State Agricultural Committee. This committee was set up for the purpose of giving the farm people a way of expressing their needs and opinions to the government.

The members who were selected to serve on this State Agricultural Committee are as follows:

F. E. Weaver
Mrs. J. F. Poston

Rt. 1, Hyman, S. C.
Pamlico, S. C.

Alternates:

W. J. Revell
Mrs. U. A. Vincent

Florence, S. C.
Florence, S. C.

PROGRAMS AND CAMPAIGNS HANDLED
THROUGH VOLUNTEER LEADERS IN 1945

10-Point Food and Feed Program

- (a) Circular letters mailed to members of County Committee
- (b) Circular letters mailed to all community leaders
- (c) Circular letters mailed to all farmers in county
- (d) Two page advertisements by local firms in local papers
- (e) Five individual ads by local firms
- (f) Two radio programs by Labor Assistant and Assistant Agent
- (g) Two articles "How Farmers Meet Feed Problems"
- (h) Two meetings - Attendance 84 present
- (i) Fifty two members contacted at Grange
- (j) Other farmers contacted
- (k) Pamphlets containing information of program distributed
- (l) Exhibits emphasizing program exhibited at county fair

Line Program

The acid conditions of our soils is a big factor in the low yields of some of our crops. The neighborhood leaders were requested to make all the contacts possible and help push the lime campaign. Much stress from the Extension workers on the use of lime was included in radio programs, newspaper articles and community meetings.

We have records of 148 farmers buying and using 1,711 tons but know that there were many more tons used that we were unable to obtain records of.

Sale of Victory Bonds and Stamps

Several meetings and pictures were held on the Bond Drive. Letters were sent to farmers reminding them of the drive and requesting they buy as many as possible.

Seeding Small Grain

Stress has been placed on planting better seed free from obnoxious weeds and improved fertilization practices. We put the importance on oats as a feed crop rather than as a cash crop.

THE HUNDRED PERCENT COMMUNITY

Glenwood including Peniel was our first 100 percent community. An adjoining community of Oak Grove was selected as the next community for the same program. Much work has been done in this community, but the results have not been as outstanding due to labor shortage, and other interferences.

Results in the two other communities still continues to bear fruit and is reaching out to other sections.

Where our program in 1944 called for a 100 percent sign up to grow 75 percent food and feed and the goal was reached, the 10-Point Food and Feed Program was substituted. These communities have come nearer living up to the 10 points than any section of the county, according to our judgment.

We have continued our effort to have a family milk cow for every farm, and the cow population for these communities is considered good compared with the rest of the county.

We have extended our sugar cane campaign by bringing in a truck load of seed cane for distribution, and to find a family with sugar cane is generally the rule.

A Community Food Show was planned but not carried out. However, we hope to have one next year.

Pasture Work:

Four new pastures were established in these communities and improvements made on twelve.

The Grange:

The Grange in this community is very active and the County Agent has attended every monthly meeting except one. The Home Agents also attended many meetings. The Extension Agents were given places on program to further their work, and assisted with Grange and other community problems.

Through the Grange the community leaders, of which nearly all community leaders of these communities are a member, have cooperated in many things. Last spring, the farmers bought their garden seed together. They ordered several thousand pounds of lespedeza seed cooperatively and have already begun listing seed for 1946. A purchasing and marketing committee has been appointed for next year. The Home Agents have cooperated in much health work including a home nursing course and tuberculosis clinic. The marketing project was eggs.

At the Fat Stock Show this year, 68 percent of hogs shown and sold were from the 100 percent community, and 56 percent of 4-H beef calves exhibited and sold.

THE U. S. D. A. WAR BOARD

The assignment of the Extension Service was to collect and transmit to County War Boards such factual information as Selective Service Boards might request from County War Boards regarding the deferment of individual farm operators and agricultural workers.

The county War Board continued making recommendations through April 4, 1944. Then it was discontinued due to the fact that the work was not coming to the Board and The Farm Labor Office took over. However, at the request of the Local Service Boards or registrants, or parties interested in the registrant, The County War Board would then consider the case and make their recommendations according to their findings.

In many cases The Draft Board would send farmers and farm laborers to us to be assisted in preparing their claims for deferment.

E. D. Sallenger, Jr., our Labor Assistant, would handle most of these cases, especially where they had to be investigated; he of course being most familiar with the labor situation on the farms.

Cases handled were 586. We also assisted with the farm machinery, farm gas, farm tires, trucks, and rural electrification.

Farm Labor Program

One of our most active committees was the Farm Labor Committee.
See work accomplished under Emergency Farm Labor Program.

Wartime Organizations and Agencies Cooperated With:

- (a) County War Board
- (b) Red Cross
- (c) Local Defense Organizations
- (d) Nutrition Committees
- (e) Transportation Committee
- (f) Rationing Board
- (g) War Manpower Commission
- (h) Office of Price Administration

The Agents have assisted when and where possible with the above Wartime Organizations. Our work consisted mainly of keeping the farm people informed concerning the work and activities of these Agencies.

We have assisted farm people in contacting these Agencies. We have used news articles, radio, circular letters, and neighborhood leaders to get the information to the people. The Agent has served as Secretary to the County War Board.

Other information, see report of Farm Labor Assistant

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

FLORENCE COUNTY

Period - January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL FOR LABOR PROGRAM IN COUNTY

1. Volunteer Workers

a. Labor Committee*

W. E. Powell, Chr., Hyman, S. C.
W. D. Boling, Pamplico, S. C.
H. J. McKenzie, Lake City, S. C.
Alex Brunson, Florence, S. C.
S. L. Walkup, Timmons ville, S. C.
Mood Kelly, Coward, S. C.
Mrs. J. D. Smyser, Florence, S. C.

* Each member of the Labor Committee is located in and represents a major division of Florence County.

b. Wage Board

W. E. Powell, Chr., Hyman, S. C.
J. Ward McLendon, Sec., Florence, S. C.
W. D. Boling, Pamplico, S. C.
H. J. McKenzie, Lake City, S. C.
A. F. Hill, Timmons ville, S. C.
Alex Brunson, Florence, S. C.

c. Extension Workers Who Helped With Program

J. Ward McLendon, County Agent
W. H. Stokes, Ass't. Cty. Agt.
Miss Amelia Muldrow, Home Agent
Miss Inell Broadway, Ass't. Home Agent

H. S. Person, Negro County Agent

d. Community Leaders

Mr. George Briggs, Florence, S. C.
Mr. H. D. McAlister, Hyman, S. C.
Mr. F. E. Weaver, Hyman, S. C.
Mr. J. P. Truluck, Lake City, S. C.
Mr. R. B. Cromer, Timmons ville, S. C.

Mrs. Annie F. Lane, Oak Grove, Timmons ville, S.C.
Mr. Hallie Lawhon, RFD, Timmons ville, S. C.
Mr. Cleo A. Young, Timmons ville, S. C.
Mr. H. S. Anderson, Timmons ville, S. C.
Mr. J. M. Cusaac, Timmons ville, S.C.
Mr. Steve Anderson, Timmons ville, S. C.

e. Other Volunteer Workers

26 Negro Ministers

Teachers and personnel of schools

Various civic organizations

(Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce,
Chamber of Commerce)

Commerical transportation and school
transportation workers.

All government agencies contacting
labor cooperating.

2. Paid Workers

a. County Labor Ass't., E. D. Sallenger, Jr.

b. Special Assistants:

1. F. E. Weaver, Sr., Hyman, S. C.

2. L. Neil Watson, Florence, S. C.

c. Clerical, Miss Elnora B. Hughes, Star Route,
Florence, S.C.

ASSISTANCE EFL PROGRAM HAS GIVEN FARMERS TO BETTER
UTILIZE LABOR ALREADY ON FARMS:

- a. Florence County has always adapted itself to labor pools and it has been within the power of the labor assistant to help with pooling labor on farms through cooperation with the Selective Service organizations. In many cases where an investigation showed that a possible draftee should do more work than he was doing to justify deferment, it was possible to get that draftee to help some hard hit neighbor with his crop. By pooling the labor both farms would get by.

Example: The farm of Latson EDD Hyman was not in full production, so it was arranged for Willie Hyman who had only a small crop to work 2 1/2 acres of tobacco and 5 acres of corn on Latson Hyman's farm adjoining his own. (Pamlico Area).

- b. With the cooperation of the custom workers it was not necessary to pool farm machinery on an organized basis to operate on several neighborhood farms as a part of our Farm Labor work, but all buyers of new machinery were asked to give their neighbors as much time as possible to utilize the scarce machinery to the fullest. Follow up contacts were made with these farmers and full cooperation was obtained through use of POW labor on farms where machinery was scheduled to run.
- c. During the life of the EFL Program the swapping of labor on Florence County farms has reached its peak. Not only one community but all communities and neighborhoods now swap labor. This is absolutely essential in the harvesting of tobacco and the practice has carried over to all crops. The labor program has helped not only swaps of existing labor, but urged and obtained good results in swapping of VFW boys from farm to farm. This was particularly true in the Hannah community where VFW live-in's would go from farm to farm and get in the crop. The boys and labor already on the farm were so effective that prisoners of war were not required in that community except in a few isolated cases.
- d. In many cases machinery has been swapped for labor and vice versa during the past year. In one particular case, tobacco wood was needed badly on

two farms and all available POW labor and other labor sources were already allocated, so a neighbor of Mr. C. D. Gause, Evergreen Community, swapped his labor for the use of tractor saw and equipment to get the wood out on time. This one instance is typical of many such swaps that are arranged throughout the year involving machinery and labor.

- e. In cooperation with the County Agent and operators of Camp Cooper the Labor Assistant through lecture helped point out, to 4-H Club Members, the utmost necessity of keeping all equipment in good repair, and kept in constant touch with the phase of the program through personal contact and radio publicity.

Example: Called on Mr. Fred Ham, FRD, Timmons ville, S. C., while working on his Reaper and Binder, and aided in obtaining parts for his machine. Custom worker in the neighborhood.

INVESTIGATIVE WORK FOR U.S.D.A. AND SELECTIVE SERVICE

The County Farm Labor Assistant has been called upon to investigate borderline cases for the USDA and Selective Service Boards, and in other cases where documented material was necessary for the Boards to make a decision for or against deferment. An analysis of this work is given below:

544 Cases, with documents and affidavits prepared.

42 Cases prepared and notarized for families seeking discharge of member in armed services.

The County Farm Labor Assistant has received cooperation from the USES on any case brought to their attention.

5. USE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Type of Farm Jobs Done

- a. Prisoners of War in Florence County were used in emergency areas for every type of harvesting in the county. Among the jobs prisoners of war were used on were: Cropping, sledding, handling, stringing, hanging, grading and tying of tobacco. Picking pepper, peas, cotton, cucumbers; gathering sweetpotatoes and Irish potatoes, stacking and threshing peanuts; mowing, raking, stacking, siloing, and baling hay; breaking, hauling, and storing corn; etc.
- b. Working a total of 20,697 man days during the period from June 4, through November 30, 1945. The prisoner of war accomplished an excellent job of harvesting in the county. An examination of the records will show that prisoners of war were utilized to their fullest strength six days a week, and everyday that it was possible for the workers to get into the field. This is evidence in itself that the labor was badly needed and their work was good. It would be impossible to determine the number of acres, or the amount of work accomplished, because no record was kept of acres. In peanuts prisoners of war completed 7,564 stacks in Florence County.

AIDING WITH FARMER-TENANT, OR FARMER-WORKER RELATIONS

The Farm Labor Assistant has helped many farmers by going out on the farms and talking with the labor telling them the importance of their job as farmers and urging cooperation in the war effort.

Examples:

- a. On the dairy farm of Mr. A. E. Willis, Second Loop Road, Florence, S. C., workers were becoming dissatisfied with the long hours and wages the farmer was able to pay. The Farm Labor Assistant went to them and pointed out the fact that they were not only getting food and lodging, but that they were doing an important war work.

Results: Workers continued to turn out vitally needed milk at a critical time and gave much better service after contact by Labor Assistant.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS ON THE EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Farm Labor Board:

This Board, listed under organization and personnel, is composed of seven members, selected from the Agricultural Committee of the Extension Service. They have been very active in their interest in and helpfulness to the Farm Labor Program in the county.

According to Public Law 45, Farm Wage Board was appointed, and they passed final judgement on base prevailing wages being paid for truck, tobacco, and cotton harvest job work, and authorized publication of these prevailing wage rates. These rates have been publicized in newspaper, over the radio, and through posters. Rates were set at meetings called for that particular purpose, and farmers of the county were invited to attend.

Other volunteer workers were the entire Agriculture Committee who stood by to aid the program in their communities, misters in Negro churches, and school authorities throughout the county (46). The overall effect of these leaders' work was splendid, and when called upon specifically, they cooperated in all cases.

Not the least of the interest and activity of the Farm Labor Board was the many meetings they were called upon to attend in connection with prisoner of war labor and other meetings pertaining to the Emergency Farm Labor Program. Each meeting had a quorum present and the effective use of the available labor in the county was largely due to Mr. W. E. Powell, Chairman, and members of the Board who were very conscientious in accepting the duties of their office. Since these duties involved quite a bit of expense on their part, their work cannot be praised too highly.

RECRUITMENT AND PLACEMENT OF NON-FARM YOUTH ON FARMS

Recruiting of farm labor from schools for harvest was limited to the larger communities and carried on in Florence, Lake City, and Timmonsville, in both white and colored schools, as well as through churches and Sunday Schools. Volunteers were used primarily in tobacco, cotton, hay, corn, and truck harvest.

Organization of recruits was as follows:

Work groups were placed under foreman, usually teacher or older student, in numbers of 10 to 15, before going out on job. In this way workers were ready to go into fields upon arrival at the farm.

Transportation of workers:

Groups as large as 53 were hauled to farms by local bus line in Florence, free of charge. Smaller groups were hauled in school busses furnished by school authorities, and the Farm Labor Program furnished gasoline in these cases. Smaller groups, principally in Lake City, were hauled to farms in automobiles. Cooperation was very good in the use of transportation facilities.

Example of work groups:

- a. Four girls and three boys composed a group of Victory Farm Volunteers from Florence County who worked in Spartanburg and Saluda respectively.
- b. Group of forty students from Pamplico, S. C. school helped on the farms surrounding Pamplico. Receiving from 75¢ to \$2.00 a day for their work.
- c. Several groups from the Lake City High School went out on truck farms to help harvest vegetables. Receiving from 25¢ to 35¢ per hamper.
- d. Several groups from Florence High School went out and worked in hay, cotton, and tobacco.
- e. A group of 48 Victory Farm Volunteers recruited by the Farm Labor Assistant in Charleston, Greenville, Columbia, and McCormick, were placed on Florence County farms during the tobacco season to work in cropping, stringing, hanging, curing, and handling of the tobacco crop.

Note: Complete analysis of this work occurs a little further on in this same write-up.

Several details of labor were canvassed and made available from the Negro section of Florence and Lake City, and list furnished to any farmer upon request.

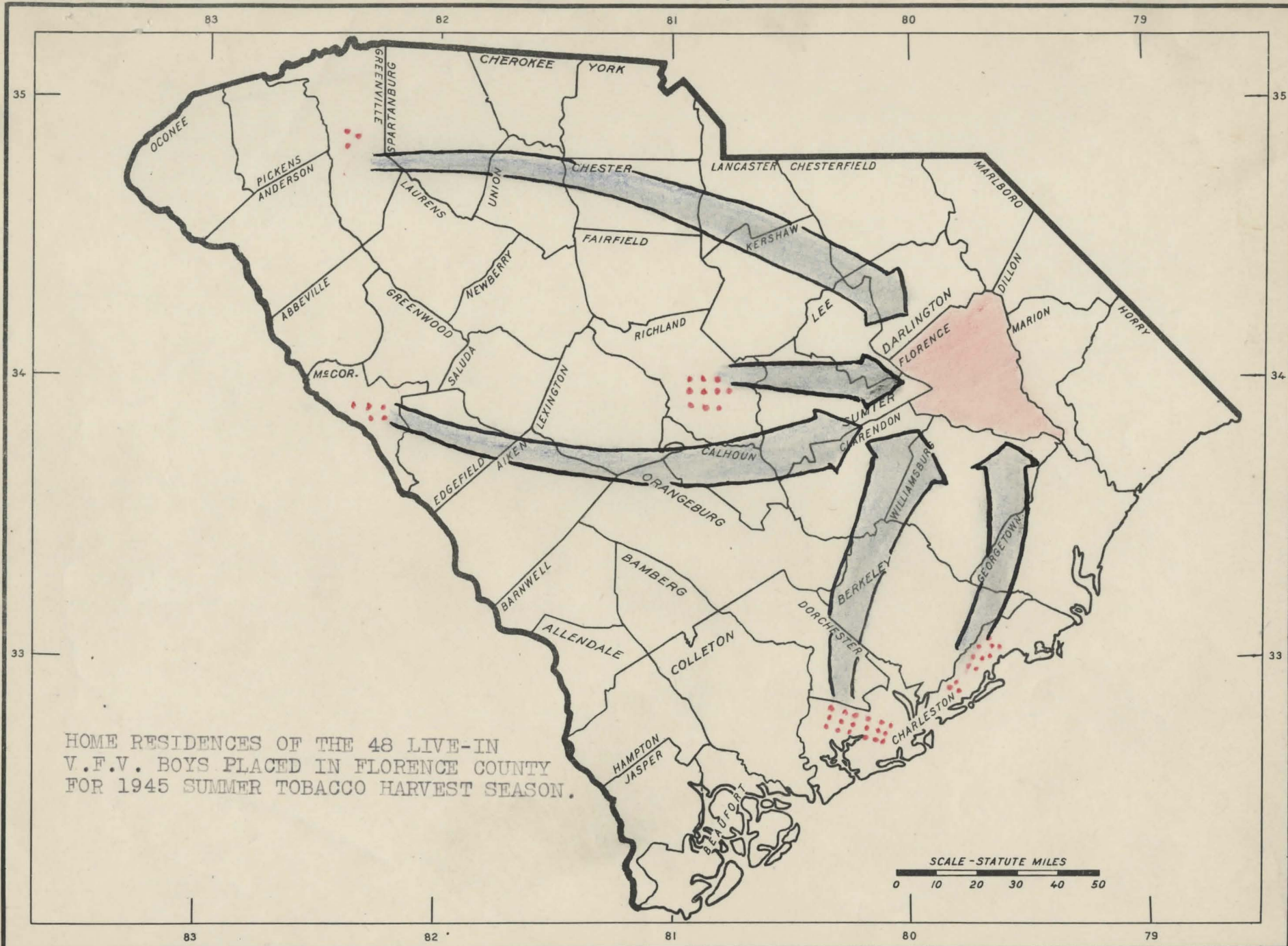
The whole Victory Farm Volunteer program was backed up by contact with ministers, school authorities, and publicity in the newspaper and on the radio, with helpful posters placed all over the county.

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS LIVING ON FARMS

In cooperation with Mr. W. L. Brannon, Assistant State Supervisor, EFL, Mr. Bailey, Farm Labor Assistant in Charleston, Mr. Lever, Farm Labor Assistant in Columbia, and the Superintendent of John De La Howe School, McCormick, S. C., the farm labor assistant and special assistants in Florence County made contracts with farmers guaranteed with fundamental conditions for the use of town live-in VFV's. (Copy of contract attached).

V. F. V. boys arriving by bus from the above recruiting centers were met either in Florence by the farm labor assistant, or, in Pamplico by Mr. F. E. Weaver, Special Assistant, EFL, and placed on farms whose operators had made a definite contract. The success of this program was due entirely to the splendid cooperation of the recruiting centers, also weekly supervision by special labor assistants, and a weekly or ten day report by the farmer on his particular boy.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1939



Farmers' Contract for Victory Farm Volunteers

I, _____, agree to employ _____
Victory Farm Volunteers for the summer of 1945, beginning

(Date)

It is understood that I shall:

1. Provide adequate living quarters, board, and a home atmosphere.
2. Insure the worker against accident. The cost is not to exceed \$4 for a 3-month period.
3. Pay the worker at least \$1 a day for the first week. At the end of that time, a wage agreement between the worker and me, based on the ability of the worker and the work to be done, will be the basis of pay.
4. Keep the county farm labor office informed concerning the welfare of the boy.
5. If it should become necessary to discharge him for unsatisfactory work or conduct, I shall notify the county farm labor office first.

Signed _____
(Farmer)

Address _____

Directions to farm _____

Nearest bus station _____

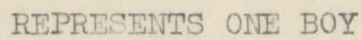
RESULTS OF PROGRAM

Name	Rate of Pay	Farmer Rating	Farmer
Johnnie Broadway	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Mr. J. E. Godwin
Charles Parkstone	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Bill Parkstone	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Mr. J. E. Godwin
James L. Riddle	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Fred M. Jenkins	\$6.00 wk.	Fair	Mr. J. E. Godwin
Robert Whately	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Paul Drews	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. W. L. Weaver
James Corbine	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Danny Hart	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. W. L. Weaver
Robert Rogers	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Joe Rogers	\$6.00 wk.	Good	Mr. G. D. Gaskins
Johnnie Morrell	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Jimmy Rideout	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. G. D. Gaskins
Jack Bates	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Claude Kennedy	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. D. J. Poston
Marvin Gregory	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Ray Gregory	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. H. E. Powell
Vernon Bullington	\$1.00 day	Good	Hyman, S. C.
Buddie Miller	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. W. D. Poston
Burnett Doyle	\$1.00 day	Fair	Pamplico, S. C.
			Mr. W. H. Poston
			Pamplico, S. C.
			Mr. Dalton Jones
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. Dalton Jones
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. H. D. McAlister
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. H. D. McAlister
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. Tom Poston
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. Tom Poston
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. W. M. Taylor
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. D. J. Poston
			Hyman, S. C.
			Mr. E. D. Poston
			Pamplico, S. C.

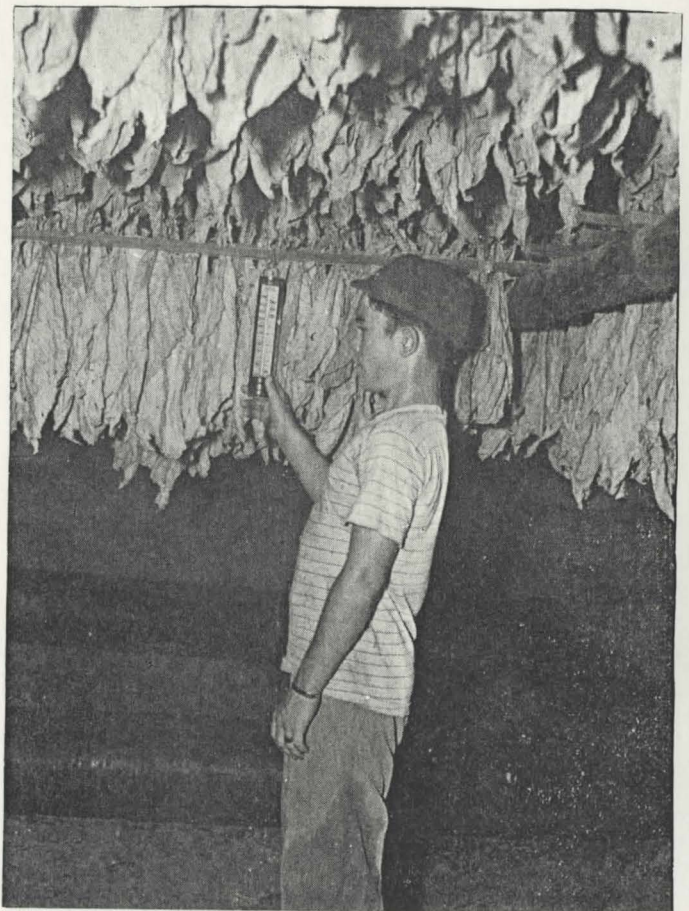
Name	Rate of Pay	Farmer Rating	Farmer
Bobby Jordan	0	Unable to stand farm work after short period.	Mr. E. D. Poston Pamplico, S. C.
Arthur Snellson	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. E. S. Altman RFD, Pamplico
Dan Nickolson	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. E. S. Altman RFD, Pamplico
Buddie Nickolson	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. E. S. Altman RFD, Pamplico
Louis Bazar	0	Unable to stand farm work after short period.	Mr. Ovid Lyerly Pamplico, S.C.
Harry Greenhill	\$1.00 day	Unable to stand farm work after short period.	Mr. Ovid Lyerly Pamplico, S. C.
Donald Guest	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mr. J. K. Poston Hyman, S. C.
Bobby Guest	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mr. J. K. Poston Hyman, S. C.
James Cantwell	\$1.00 day	Unable to stand farm work after short period.	Mr. J. K. Poston Hyman, S.C.
James Murray	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. G. D. Gaskins Pamplico, S. C.
Charlie Roberts	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. H. C. Wise Hyman, S. C.
Paul Bendt	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. H. C. Wise Hyman, S. C.
Dickie Gilbert	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. B. R. Gaskins Hyman, S. C.
Jack Bechnell	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. Dalton Jones Hyman, S. C.
Charles Banov	0	Unable to stand farm work after short period.	Mr. W. H. Daniels Seranton, S. C.
Bobbie Green	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. Tom Poston Hyman, S.C.

Name	Rate of Pay	Farmer Rating	Farmer
Ronald Stalvey	\$1.50 day	Good	Mr. D. B. Willis R-1, Florence
Don Thompkins	\$1.50 day	Good	Mr. D. B. Willis R-1, Florence
Lee Killian	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mrs. E. Holland R-1, Florence
Teddy Brown	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mrs. E. Holland R-1, Florence
William Cox	\$1.00 day	Unable to adapt to farm work after one week.	Mrs. Angie Hill R-1 Effingham, S.C.
Teddy Frost	\$1.00 day	Hay fever unable to stand tobacco dust.	Mr. Walker Miles Coward, S.C.
Walton Keaton	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mr. D. B. Willis R-1, Florence
Welling Hill	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mrs. E. Holland R-1, Florence
Royce Breland	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mr. W. H. Daniels Scranton, S. C.
Robert Brannon	\$1.00 day	Unable to adapt to farm work.	Mr. W. H. Daniels Scranton, S.C.
Albert McIntosh	\$1.00 day	Good	Mr. B. R. Gaskins Hyman, S. C.
James Murray	\$1.00 day	Fair	Mr. G. D. Gaskins Hyman, S.C.

COMMUNITIES



V.F.V. BOYS
ON
Florence County
Farms
1945



SUMMARY OF V.F.V. WORKERS LIVING ON THE FARM

Jobs learned while on the farm included plowing; harnessing, and caring for stock; milking; cropping, stringing, hanging, tying, curing, grading and packing tobacco; liming, and harvesting peanuts; seeding and bedding sweet potatoes; handling of power equipment; including plows, cultivators, drills, and tractors; handling of horse drawn equipment; farm purchasing and selling; and harvesting of all crops grown in Florence County.

Out of total who stayed one week or longer, the average cash amount earned each day was \$1.02. Of this total only three proved unsatisfactory after a week, and were returned to their homes, while the balance received very good reports and the farmers want them back next year. The above average is cash received and does not include meals, room, laundry, etc., or \$2.50 per day earned in labor swaps.

In addition to salary, V.F.V. workers were furnished room and meals with farm family, laundry and everything else needed by the average boy. Salary paid by hour or day was clear.

Boys lived with the family, took part in recreational activities of the family and community, gained an understanding of rural life at first hand, and attended the Sunday School and Church attended by the farm family. In some cases boys visited home and brought back a brother for a week or two weeks on the farm.

This is the second year for recruiting and placing of V.F.V.'s from outside the county on an organized scale for placement in Florence County during peak tobacco labor needs. We can again report a successful year with these boys and the criterion of success would be the Hannah Community where some 24 boys were placed. Over half of them on farms where V.F.V. boys worked the year before, and the fact that in this community there were less requests for prisoner of war labor for work in tobacco than any other community in the county. Many farmers have indicated their desire to have V.F.V. boys work on their farms during the 1946 harvest season.

LOCATION OF MAJOR POWER EQUIPMENT IN FLORENCE COUNTY

The attached map is brought up to date (December 31, 1945), and locates the principal power equipment in Florence County by communities. Control files are kept by districts shown, and complete information on nearest custom workers or owners of certain equipment is available to farmers making requests.

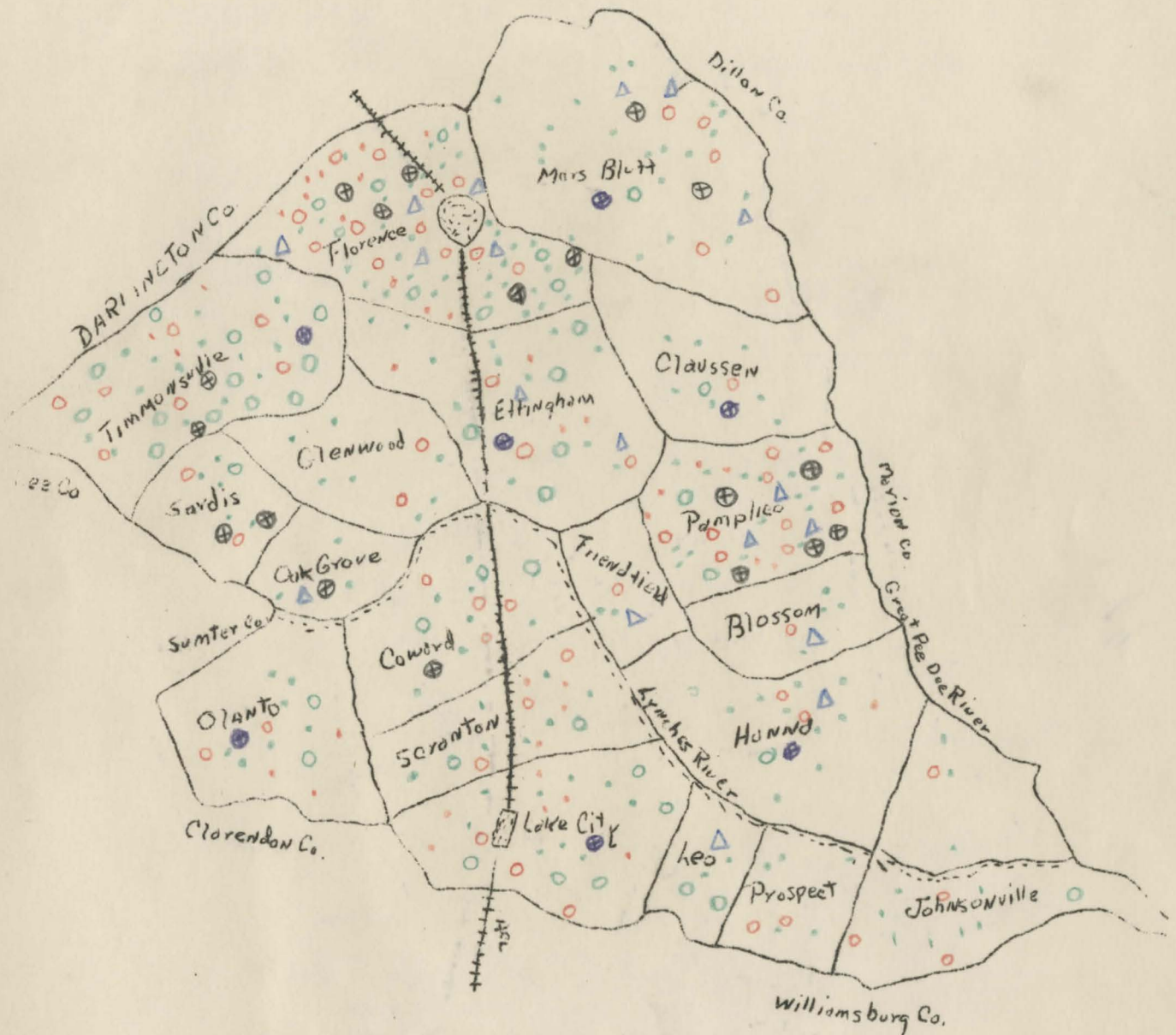
At the present time the following equipment is listed:






Tractors.	244
Mowing Machines	34
Peanut Threshers. . . .	18
Combines.	71
Grain Drills.	26

This listing of power equipment has proven of great value in helping to utilize more fully the equipment in the county and furnishes a starting point toward arranging machinery pools within certain communities.

It has also been effective in urging equipment owners to preserve and care for the machinery, and enabled us to help custom workers and owners who do neighborhood work to obtain needed parts as well as plan future use.

FLORENCE COUNTY MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FARM MACHINERY



MOWING MACHINES 
 GRAIN DRILLS 
 TRACTORS 
 COMBINES 
 PEANUT THRESHERS 

FROM SURVEY BY COUNTY LABOR ASSISTANT

FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PRISONER OF WAR ACCOUNT

W. E. POWELL MASTER CONTRACT

FLORENCE COUNTY

PERIOD: JUNE 4, 1945 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1945

COLLECTED IN ADVANCE FROM FARMERS.....\$47,548.54

PAID UNITED STATES TREASURY:

16,934 Man Days,	169,340 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours @ 21¢-	\$35,561.51
3,132.6 " "	: 31,326 $\frac{1}{2}$ " @ 25¢-	7,831.43
630.3 " "	: 7,564 Tasks @ 23¢-	<u>1,739.72</u>

\$45,132.66

Balance after Treasury
payments..... \$ 2,415.88

REFUNDS MADE TO FARMERS:

RAIN, RECEIVING LESS MEN THAN PAID FOR, ETC...	\$ 2,393.82
	<u>\$ 22.06</u>
CHARGE FOR CHECKS DRAWN ON NON-PAR BANKS.....	<u>.40</u>

Balance on hand in
Guaranty Bank, Florence.. \$ 21.66

NOTE: Since Prisoner of War Account should balance out to the penny, the above surplus is being held in the bank until farmers check statements sent them showing total prisoners received by days. Balance on hand after reasonable time has elapsed will be used in the Labor Program in 1946 at the discretion of the Farm Labor Board.

LOCATION OF DIFFERENT FARMERS USING PRISONER OF WAR

LABOR BY COMMUNITIES



JOHN DOE, RFD., FLORENCE

①

PRISONER of WAR LABOR - 1945

DATE	EXPLANATION	REQ.	REC.	AMOUNT DUE	AMOUNT PAID	CREDIT	REFUND	BALANCE	REMARKS
6 4	Detail 1A	5	4	10 50	JUNE 3 10 50	* 2 10		+ 2 10	* PRISONER SICK
6 5	"	5	5	10 50	JUNE 4 10 50				
6 6	"	5	0	10 50	JUNE 5 10 50	* 10 50		+ 12 60	* RAINED OUT
7 13	DETAIL 8B	5	5	12 50	JULY —			+ 10	
9 11	DETAIL 7	10	9	27 60	SEPT 5 27 50	* 2 76		+ 2 76	* PEANUTS - MAN SICK
9 12	" "	10	10	27 60	SEPT 11 24 84	—		—	"
9 13	DETAIL 12	5	5	10 50	SEPT 12 10 50	—		—	RAIN - AFT - LOST - # SEPT 10 MAN HOURS @ 21¢ - 2.10
							SEPT 15 2 10		CHECK FOR REFUND SENT
	TOTAL		38	109 70	94 34	15 36	2 10	—	
					14 Men @ 21¢ per hr. -	\$ 29 40			Amt. Paid - \$ 94.34
					5 Men @ 25¢ per hr. -	12 50			Charge - 92.24
					19 Men @ 2.76 Tack -	52 44			REFUND \$ 2.10
						\$ 94 34			CHECK MAILED 9/15

EXAMINED

E. D. Sallenger, Jr.

SEP 15 1945

E. D. SALLENGER, JR.
Farm Labor Assistant
FLORENCE, S. C.

W.E. POWELL CONTRACT PMG 9804

FARMER	ADDRESS	DET. NO.	Prisoners Requested by Days						MAN DAYS	MAN DAYS RECEIVED	CREDIT FOR DAYS LOST	AMOUNT DUE	AMOUNT PAID	BALANCE	REMARKS AND SPECIAL REQUEST
			6/4	6/5	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10							
JOHN SMITH RFD, FLORENCE	1A		5/4	5/5	5/7	/	/	/	15	13	\$4.20	31.50	31.50	4.20	PRISONER IN DETAIL SICK
JIM JONES RFD, TIMMONSVILLE	1B		/	/	/	5/5	5/5	5/5	15	15	-	31.50	31.50		REQUEST SAME DETAIL
FRED JOHNSON RFD, LAKE CITY	2A		5/4	/	/	/	/	/	5	4	2.10	10.50	10.50	2.10	PRISONER SICK
JOSEPH REESE RFD, HYMAN	2B		/	5/4	/	/	/	/	5	4	2.10	10.50	10.50	2.10	" "
SAM BUNCH RFD, PAMPLICO	2C		/	/	5/5	/	/	/	5	5	-	10.50	10.50		SCHEDULE NEXT WEEK
HUGH JAMES RFD, SCRANTON	2D		/	/	/	5/5	/	/	5	5	-	10.50	10.50		" " "
AVERY PRINCIPAL RFD, JOHNSONVILLE	2E		/	/	/	/	5/5	5/5	10	10	-	21.00	21.00		" " "
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AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

Work in Agricultural Economics and Farm Management in 1945 included outlook meetings, complete farm records, complete farm and home accounts, cooperated with Farm Credit Agencies, and farm planning demonstrations.

Outlook Meetings:

One County Outlook meeting was held at the Court House at which time the Extension Agriculture Economist presented the outlook information to farm men and women.

Community outlook meetings were held in the different communities by the Agriculture Agent and Assistant Agent. The farmers are more and more depending on the outlook as a guide in their farm planning at the meetings. The 10-Point Food and Feed Program was also presented.

Cooperation With Farm Credit Agencies:

The County Agents cooperated with the Florence and Lake City Production Credit Association, The Emergency Seed Loan Office, and The Farm Security Administration in their work of extending farm credit to Florence County farmers.

The County Agents have throughout the year advised farmers with reference to these sources of credit and aid and have acted in an advisory capacity to the Boards of Directors and Administrative Officers.

SUMMARY LOANS MADE BY PRODUCTION CREDIT AGENCIES - 1945

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. Farmers</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Lake City Production Credit Ass'n.	210	\$103,395.00
Florence Production Credit Ass'n.	566	\$323,000.00
Emergency Seed Loan Office	626	143,100.00
<hr/>		
<u>TOTAL</u>		

The Farm Security Administration has 91 farms under rehabilitation in Florence County. During the year, the County Agents have cooperated with the County Supervisor and his committee in furnishing agriculture information and working out farm plans for these farms.

A summary of the activities of the Production Credit Associations and the Emergency Seed Loan for the past eleven years follows:

	Year	No. Farmers	Amount
Lake City Production Credit Ass'n.	1939	402	\$131,000.00
	1940	349	110,989.80
	1941	314	105,000.00
	1944	208	162,347.00
Florence Production Credit Ass'n.	1934	298	70,000.00
	1935	537	132,000.00
	1936	765	175,000.00
	1938	831	212,000.00
	1939	900	240,000.00
	1940	700	230,000.00
	1941	700	235,000.00
	1942	693	285,000.00
	1943	598	282,515.55
	1944	567	304,000.00
	1945	566	323,000.00
Emergency Seed Loan	1934	1834	164,205.00
	1935	1386	150,036.00
	1936	901	89,715.00
	1937	852	105,140.00
	1938	817	98,005.00
	1939	790	95,585.00
	1940	793	96,490.00
	1941	738	95,085.00
	1942	799	127,060.00
	1943	716	122,415.00
	1944	671	136,595.00
	1945	626	143,100.00

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering work during 1945 included Soil Conservation, farm buildings, rural electrification, farm water system and sanitation, farm machinery and the harvesting of lespedeza seed.

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation work done in Florence County consisted of working in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, and helping farmers with crop rotation and selection of suitable crops.

SUMMARY OF SOIL CONSERVATION WORK:

The following table gives a summary of the Soil Conservation work in Florence County during 1945.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN ASSOCIATION	56
PERENNIAL LESPEDEZA (meadow strips and field plantings) ----	95
KUDZU (meadow strips and field plantings)	20
PERMANENT PASTURES	103
SUMMER AND WINTER ANNUAL COVER CROPS	1400
TERRACE CONSTRUCTION	23000'
WOODLOT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION	1/4
FORESTRY PRACTICES (Fire Lanes)	100
FORESTRY PLANTINGS	5
TERRACE MAINTANCE	55,500'

The above summary as reported by The Soil Conservation Service

Farm Buildings

Farm Building Plans:

Farm building plans prepared by the Extension Agricultural Engineering Division were furnished to farmers for the construction of the following listed farm buildings:

SUMMARY FARM BUILDING PLANS FURNISHED FARMERS

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Number</u>
Poultry Houses	20
Brooder Houses	15
Home Made Brooders	10
Self Feeders	10
Hog Houses	8
Sweet Potato Houses	3
Milk and Dairy Barns	5
TOTAL	71

Care And Repair of Farm Buildings:

The Agents gave assistance to farmers in repairing and remodeling farm buildings, either to better serve the purpose for which they were being used or to make them suitable for other purposes.

Farm Machinery

Information and advice has been given in the care and use of farm machinery in numerous cases over the county. With the shortage of labor, more and more farmers are putting in farm machinery in an effort to carry on their farm operations. The number of tractors and farm implements in Florence County has greatly increased the last few years and would have been much larger had they been available. There are approximately 185 tractors located in Florence County at the present time. *244*

Peanut Harvesting

With the increased acreage of peanuts in Florence County, there has been an increase of peanut thrashers bought in the county.

Sweet Potato Curing Houses

Since Florence is a tobacco producing county, we have found that our tobacco barns can be very satisfactorily used for storing sweet potatoes rather than going to the expense of erecting curing houses. All of our commercial growers have converted tobacco barns into curing houses in a very satisfactory manner. The amount of potatoes stored this year is considerably lower than in previous years due to the fact that the majority of our farmers sold their potatoes green to the dehydration plants in the county.

Rural Electrification

Work in connection with rural electrification has consisted mainly of furnishing farmers with information on how to secure electricity on their farms. Most of the communities in Florence County now have access to electricity; however, there are still a few neighborhoods that are not served at this time, but work is now underway to have services made available to these neighborhoods as soon as conditions permit.

Pee Dee Cooperation

<u>A. and B. Projects</u>	<u>82 miles</u>	<u>321 consumers</u>
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Carolina Power and Light Co.

<u>A. and B. Projects</u>	<u>125 miles</u>	<u>97 consumers</u>
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Santee Electric Cooperative

<u>A. and B. Projects</u>	<u>285 miles</u>	<u>998 customers</u>
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There were two electric heated hotbeds in the county this year.
See Horticulture.

AGRONOMY

Agronomy work in 1945 consisted of demonstrations and educational work with cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, annual grazing crops, fertilizers, soil building crops, small grains, hay, forage crops, peanuts, and pastures.

COTTON

Five-acre Cotton Improvement Demonstrations:

Seven Florence County farmers of eleven enrolled completed their five-acre cotton improvement contest demonstrations in 1945. The other records will be submitted as soon as the crop is gathered.

A summary of these demonstrations follows on the next page:

SUMMARY OF FIVE ACRE COTTON IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Name	Pounds Seed Cotton	Pounds Lint	Value Crop	Cost Production	Profit	Variety
B. S. Morris	6220	2480	\$ 553.56	\$308.87	\$244.69	Coker 100
E. G. Keels	14000	5600	1246.00	564.20	681.86	Coker 100 Wilt, St. 4
R. E. Carter	6455	2185	491.62	305.56	186.06	Coker 200, Strain 3
R. D. McLendon	9875	3750	798.25	396.00	402.25	Coker 100 Wilt, St. 4
J. H. McElveen	4800	1700	375.90	323.05	52.85	Coker 100, Strain 8
N. H. Tedder	3945	1695	349.17	207.40	131.77	Coker 100
R. J. McElveen	4600	1525	340.42	300.30	40.12	Coker 100
Total	49895	18935	\$4154.92	\$2318.38	\$1739.60	
Average Per Acre	9979	3787	\$ 830.98	\$ 463.67	\$ 367.92	



Checking Five-Acre Cotton Contest on R. D. Molendon's Farm

CORN PRODUCTION

Importance of fertilization and high yields have been stressed again this year. Information as to varieties, and proper methods of cultivation has been given out. Results of using improved seed in the past few years can be seen in several sections of the county. Improved methods were stressed in Better Farm Living.

Corn Production Demonstrations:

Five farmers completed demonstrations showing the value of good seed, proper cultivation and fertilization. A summary of these demonstrations follows:

YELLOW CORN

Name	Acres	Yield bu. per acre	Cost prod.	Value crop	Profit
C. R. Flowers	7	51	\$105	\$357	\$252.00
Earnest Gaskins	1	71	36	71	35.00
TOTAL	8	122	\$141	\$428	\$287.00

Average production bushels per acre - 44.7

Average value per acre - \$44.70

Average cost per bushel - 49.2¢

County Average - 15.5 bushels per acre

It seems that farmers produced an average of 44.7 bushels per acre by following improved practices compared to 15.5 bushels per acre, the county average. White corn demonstrations below figured with yellow corn.

White Corn

Name	Acres	Yield bu. per acre	Cost prod.	Value crop	Profit
Billy Hanna	1	43	\$36.60	43	\$7.60
Norman Edgeworth	1	42	25.45	42	17.45
Marion Langston	1	50	39.25	50	10.75
Total	3	135	\$101.30	135	\$35.80

PASTURES

Pasture work for this year has not only been the establishment of new pastures but renovation and improvement of old pastures. Seventy five farmers have ordered seed for new pastures; also phosphate and lime.

One of our most successful pastures planted four years ago in our 100 percent community has had its effect. Two adjoining farms have established permanent pastures following the plan recommended by the pasture committee.

One 4-H Club boy, Steven Anderson, Jr., fourteen years old, is establishing a 4-H pasture all by himself with the approval of his dad. He had help in fencing the plot, but he had complete direction. He broke the land and harrowed it and seeded to small grain all by himself. He also applied the lime and will apply the phosphate when it arrives. He has placed order for all seed recommended.

1,283 tons of phosphate has been purchased, most of which will be used for pastures. This also applies to 1,711.2 tons of lime. However, we have been getting lime for several years for pastures.

The Improvement to pastures has been to build up weak pastures that have been grazed for a long time, some as far back as 1919 with nothing done to them except grazed.

An Example - Mr. T. R. Lee called about his pasture saying that he had limed it, with very little improvement. We called on Mr. Lee. His pasture really looked sick, but cotton and corn all around the pasture was luxuriant. I went to his lot and it was full of cow manure. I found that he had grazed his cows on the pasture in the daytime and penned them in his lot at night. He hauled the manure to his cotton and corn land and had never fertilized his pasture. The diagnoses was easy. We suggested that he put manure on a strip and watch the difference. It is needless to say that results were conclusive.

SMALL GRAINS

The acreage of small grains production has gradually increased for the past few years due to control of tobacco and cotton acreage and also due to the fact that farm machinery can be used to harvest it.

Oat Production Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield per Acre	Cost	Value	Profit
F. E. Weaver	3	60	\$ 40	\$135.00	\$ 95.00
W. E. Harma	10	55	125	412.50	287.50
J. E. Witherspoon	20	65	230	975.00	745.00
TOTAL	33	180	395	\$1522.50	\$1127.50
<u>AVERAGE YIELD - 61.4</u>					

The farmers conducting demonstrations in production of oats is well above the average for the county.

Wheat Demonstrations:

During the past few years wheat production has increased due to the small amount of labor required to produce it and the desire of farmers to produce their own feed. A summary of demonstrations completed are as follows:

Wheat Demonstrations

Name	Acres	Yield per acre	Cost per Acre	Value	Profit
Earnest Daniels	3	18 bu.	\$15	\$75	\$30.00
W. H. Worrell	6	30 bu.	\$14	180	\$96.00
TOTAL	9	48 bu.	\$29	\$255.	\$126.00

Average yield per acre - 26.4 bu.
Average Cost per acre - \$14.50
Net returns per acre - \$114.00
Cost per bushel - 50.4¢

The records show that farmers conducting wheat demonstrations made an average of 26.4 bushels per acre as compared to the county average of 12 bushels per acre.

Lespedeza for Hay Production:

For the last six years farmers have been turning from cowpeas to lespedeza for hay. It has become the most popular hay crop grown here because of its good yield and ease of harvesting and handling. The following records are as follows:

Name	Acres	Seed per acre	Yield
W. E. Coker	5	30	10 tons
Willard Poston	6	25	11 tons
L. J. Poston	7	20	12 tons
W. A. Myers	6	25	14 tons
TOTAL	24	100	47 tons

The average yield per acre is 1.9 tons

Cowpeas seeded for Hay Production:

Cowpeas planted for hay was practically a complete failure due to excess rain during the harvest season. Records received are as follows:

COWPEAS SEEDED FOR HAY

Name	Acres	Seed per Acre	Yield
Willard Poston	3	1 bushel	3 tons
J. R. Hanna	5	1.5 bu.	6 tons
W. H. Worrell	6	1 bu.	8 tons
TOTAL	14	3.5 bu.	17 tons
YIELD PER ACRE - 1.2 tons			

LESPEDeza

Lespedeza has grown in favor for the past few years. This year, due to the popularity of this crop and the scarcity and high price of pea seed, it was just a question of keeping seed where the growers could secure them.

Our policy was with lespedeza seed as with other marketing problems. That is, "To support and encourage local dealers in farm products to handle the products needed by farmers at a reasonable price, to encourage cooperative purchasing to secure better prices and to give local producers and business firms a chance at the business." We made every effort to keep the county stocked with lespedeza seed.

The following are sales of lespedeza seed of which we have a record. Much was bought from seed stores of which we have no record and many farmers saved their own seed.

Cooperative Sales	8300 pounds
Sales from local producers	5300 pounds
Sales from cooperating seed dealers	<u>12000 pounds</u>
	25600 pounds

These seed went to hay, seed production and pastures.

What common could be secured went to pastures, but due to scarcity of common, much kobe was planted to pastures, and was satisfactory.

Combine Harvesting

This method of harvesting small grain and lespedeza has become quite popular with farmers over Florence County. The demand for combines is continually growing and has increased accordingly as the acreage of small grain and lespedeza increases.

Lespedeza Seed Harvesting Demonstration

Two demonstrations of harvesting lespedeza seed were conducted. A summary of these demonstrations follows:

Lespedeza Demonstrations

W. A. Myers and T. F. Turner sowed Kobe lespedeza seed on small grain during the latter part of February. The grain had lime and fertilizer applied at the rate of one ton of lime per acre, two hundred pounds of superphosphate and one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda. The grain was harvested in the spring and the lespedeza was allowed to grow. The lespedeza seed were harvested during the latter part of October and the first of November with a combine harvester.

Lespedeza Seed Production

Name	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Cost Production	Value Crop	Profit
W. A. Myers	8.0	500 lbs.	\$120	\$1000	\$ 880
T. F. Turner	65.0	315 lbs.	975	4030	3055
TOTAL	73.0	315 lbs.	\$1095	\$ 5030	\$3935

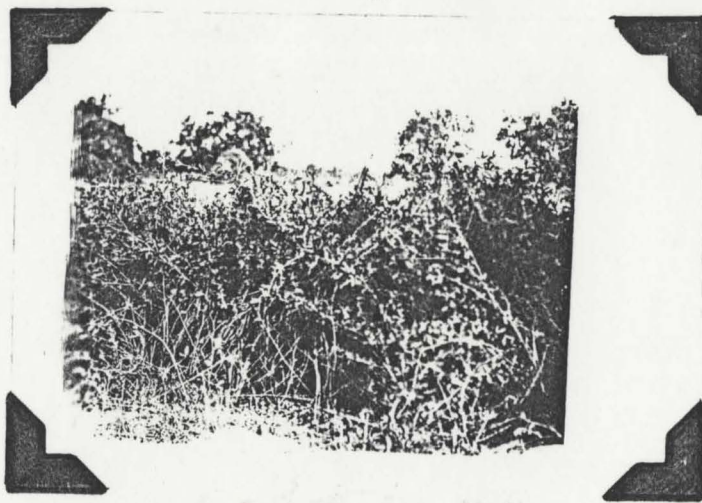
LEGUMES FOR SOIL BUILDING

Soil Building Crops:

Work with soil building crops consisted of a campaign for more summer and winter legumes on every farm. Soil building crops were stressed at meetings, in newspaper articles, over radio and through letters. The AAA had 89 applications for austrian winter peas. Seventy three farmers were able to obtain 20,600 pounds. The total amount available of rye and austrian winter peas mixed was supplied by a local farmer. This does not include seed bought from seed dealers.

Permanent Pastures:

Six permanent pastures were seeded according to recommendations. 1,711.2 tons of lime and 1,283 tons of phosphates were used in soil building practices with 316 people participating.



Lespedeza for hay, pasture, or seed
is a good crop in Florence County

ANNUAL GRAZING

With the increase of cattle in Florence County many farmers are beginning to realize the importance of annual grazing crops. It is recommended that each farmer who puts in a permanent pasture also plan to have annual grazing during the dry summer months and during the winter.

Oats, rye, barley and vetch are the crops usually planted for winter grazing. For summer grazing, cat-tail or pearl millet and lespedeza are used.

Grazing crops for hogs are the same during the winter but for the summer months soybeans are being planted and later in the fall, corn, velvet beans and mature soybeans are being hogged down.

By these methods farmers are able to produce good grazing as well as protect their permanent pastures.

These recommendations are made for small farmers with one or two cows as well as for dairy and livestock farmers.



Hegari and Velvet Beans on farm in Florence County

PEANUT DEMONSTRATIONS

For the past few years farmers have been planting peanuts for a cash crop. Peanuts fit in well with our regular cropping system and is replacing cotton to some extent. The results of demonstrations are as follows:

Name	Acres	Yield	Cost	Profit
T. F. Turner	10	18,000	\$500	\$510
E. Joyner	3	5,000	185	202
Gary Finklea	20	30,000	950	850
Roy Brown	5	9,500	300	270
TOTAL	38	62,500	1,835	\$1862

Average Yield - 1644 pounds
Profit per Acre - \$19.00

SUGAR CANE DISTRIBUTION

In 1943 another truckload of CO-290 sugar cane from Coker's Pedigreed Seed Farm in Hartsville was brought into the county. The larger part was distributed in the Glenwood Community. This seed stock was planted for syrup and seed distribution.

One of the goals for this community is home made syrup on every farm.

Below is a record on one of the farms to which distribution was made.

Sugar Cane Demonstration

Ray Anderson obtained two hundred stalks of sugar cane from Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company through the Extension Service in 1943. The cane was planted in the spring of 1944. The fall of that year forty seven gallons of syrup was produced. No seed cane was saved but the stubble was left and used as seed for the crop in 1945. Fifty two gallons of syrup was produced on half the patch and one half was kept for seed. The entire plot consisted of one tenth of an acre. The cane was fertilized with two hundred pounds of 8-3-8 fertilizer or at the rate of one ton per acre. Irish potatoes were grown in the middles and gathered at the first cultivation of the cane.

Sugar Cane Production

Year	Name	Acres	Value	Cost	Profit
1944	Ray Anderson	0.1	\$58.00	\$20.55	\$37.45
1945	Ray Anderson	0.1	\$130.00	\$37.60	\$92.40

SEED SELECTION

Sweet Potatoes:

The most improvement in seed selection in the county has been with the sweet potato due mostly to the persistent efforts of H. S. Bowers, Extension Specialist in charge of this work. He has centered his efforts on field selections for color, yield and shape. On every trip to the county, this has been his theme.

The two dehydrating plants in the county have purchased quantities of seed potatoes that have been grown from fields of improved potatoes and distributed them to their contractors. Three of our specialized plant producers are making field selections. It is safe to say that the quality of our potatoes generally has improved 200 per cent in the last two years.

Corn:

Another crop that has come in for its part of field selection is seed corn. A quantity of good high producing seed corn has been brought into the county, but it does not exactly meet the requirements of our farmers. As a rule the good yielding varieties are too soft and the shucks do not cover the ends of the ear which causes severe insect damage. These conditions are only met by some field selections by the farmer. Some of our best corn is by farmers selecting from good varieties.

Hybrid corn has yet to be proven or might say we have not yet developed a hybrid that fills our bill. Until we do, there is much improvement to be made on the farm where the farmer is sufficiently interested and conditions warrant the effort.

Tobacco:

Many farmers in the county are selecting tobacco seed for their own use, and several farmers are specializing in tobacco seed; placing their seed on the market. One farmer has increased the yield materially by selling 401 throughout the tobacco section.

Oats:

One farmer, W. D. Bowling, plants 350 acres of oats for seed. He keeps them free from obnoxious weeds and finds ready sale for his 3000 bushels of oats at a premium. Farmers are becoming obnoxious weed conscious and are demanding good oat seed. Its a fine field of work for more farmers. The time has past for any kind of oats to be sold for seed. Certainly the demand for good oat seed cannot be filled now.



A good tobacco crop - Florence County 1945

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry Extension work in Florence County in 1945 consisted of educational work with swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle and dual purpose cattle.

SWINE:

The program of demonstration work with hogs included placing of purebred boars, sows, hog feeding, swine herd management, and marketing hogs.

Purebred Sires:

Four purebred sires were placed with farmers during 1945. A record of these placings is given below.

RECORD OF PUREBRED BOARS PLACED IN 1945

NAME	NO.	BREED	AGE	COST
J. M. Altman	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	\$ 30.00
J. T. Lazar	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	25.00
C. H. Hatchell	1	Tanworth	4 mo.	30.00
W. B. Corbin	1	Tanworth	4 mo.	30.00
TOTALS	4			\$115.00

Following is given a record of the placings of purebred boars by years in the county since 1936.

SUMMARY PLACINGS OF PUREBRED BOARS 1936 - 1945

YEAR	NUMBER PLACED
1936	22
1937	30
1938	6
1939	14
1940	5
1941	13
1942	17
1943	8
1944	7
1945	4

TOTAL PLACED IN 10 YEARS

126

Purebred Gilts Placed:

Nine purebred gilts were placed with 4-H Club members and farmers. A record of these placings is given below.

RECORD OF PUREBRED GILTS PLACED IN 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>BREED</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>COST</u>
James Hanna	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	\$ 20.00
J. T. Lazar	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	20.00
C. H. Hatchell	1	Tanworth	3 mo.	25.00
W. B. Corbin	1	Tanworth	3 mo.	25.00
J. H. McElveen	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	25.00
Hubert Morris	2	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	50.00
Ray McAlister	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	15.00
J. H. McDaniel	1	Duroc Jersey	3 mo.	15.00
TOTALS	9			\$195.00

Following is given a record of the placings of purebred gilts and sows in Florence County by years since 1936.

SUMMARY PLACINGS OF PUREBRED SOWS AND GILTS 1936 - 1945

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER PLACED</u>
1936	20
1937	22
1938	18
1939	19
1940	13
1941	26
1942	19
1943	16
1944	9
1945	9
TOTAL PLACED IN 10 YEARS	171

Many more purebred pigs were bought by farmers from breeders that we did not place.

Fat Stock Show:

The Agents cooperated in every way possible to make the South Carolina Fat Stock Show in Florence a success. Not only were Agents active in assisting with arrangements for the show, but assisted farmers and 4-H club members in selecting and fitting their animals for the show.

There were 32 cattle exhibited and sold amounting to \$5,427.79. Florence County 4-H boys sold 19 head for \$2,926.27

Beef Cattle:

Beef cattle work for 1945 consisted of placing purebred bulls, purebred and grade cows and heifers, feeding and management and 4-H club work.

SUMMARY OF BEEF BULLS PLACED

NAME	NO. OF BULLS	BREED
J. B. Parnell	1	Hereford
Herbert Morris	1	Angus

SUMMARY OF BEEF COWS AND HEIFERS - 1945

NAME	No.	BREED
J. B. Parnell	2	Hereford
Herbert Morris	4	Angus



South Carolina Livestock Show held at Florence, March 1945

Miscellaneous:

Five burdizzo demonstrations were given by the agents in the county.

DAIRYING

Extension work in dairying for 1945 included educational demonstrations, work in the placing of approved purebred sires, growing and curing good quality roughages, annual grazing crops, permanent pastures, and milk production for family use.

There were 14 grade guernseys and jersey, 3 purebred guernseys, and 2 guernsey bulls placed during the year.

Growing and Curing Good Quality Roughages:

Dairymen as well as farmers are devoting careful attention to growing and curing roughage for their livestock. Practically all of the hay is either cured in stacks except in the case of lespedeza. It is let cure in the mow and baled as soon as it is dry.

Annual Grazing:

Much work has been done toward introduction of annual grazing crops into the program of dairymen and other farmers. This has resulted in many farmers turning to the use of both summer and winter grazing crops, rye, oats, barley, clover and vetch furnishing winter grazing and successive planting of millet sudan grass and lespedeza furnishes grazing through the summer.

Permanent Pastures:

Permanent pasture work is discussed in the agronomy section of this report. The Extension Dairy Specialists have given help with this program when called upon.

In connection with the 10-Point Food and Feed Program, a special effort has been made to increase the amount of milk produced on the farm. A campaign to have a family cow, and properly take care of her has been pushed. Newspapers, radio and circular letters were used in addition to meetings. There has been a shortage of milk in Florence County, as well as a shortage of milk cows. All farmers wanting cows were unable to get them. Stress was placed upon growing out calves into milk cows.

Wholesale Milk Production:

Due to the shortage of milk for consumption in Florence, a campaign has been under way for the last two years to interest the small farmers in milking from six to twelve cows, as a supplement to their other farm projects. This work has been continued during 1945 over the radio, in newspapers, circular letter and personal contacts. More farmers are becoming interested and it seems as this (small herds on small farms) is going to be the solution to our acute milk shortage.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

In connection with the Better Farm Living Program much work has been done toward introduction of the milking shorthorn cow on the farms of the county where it is not desirable to keep either strictly dairy or strictly beef animals.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

The first milking shorthorn cattle to come into the county was a high grade cow and calf purchased by J. T. Lazar in 1939. The cow and calf showed up well, the cow for her milking qualities and the calf for its fine beef qualities. These animals attracted a good deal of interest when a group of small farmers visited his place on a farm tour.

Later a group went to Pennsylvania and Virginia to study pasture work and a good many farmers were found selling whole milk and cream from milking shorthorn herds and producing good baby beef and steers and selling them for a good price.

The Guaranty Bank and Trust Company purchased a good young bull and turned him over to the County Agent for service. We did not use him heavily the first year because we did not want to retard his growth, but his first calves showed up so well that interest began to grow.

The demand was for a few more cattle of this kind so two registered heifers were purchased, one by J. T. Lazar and one by Dempsey Haselden.

In October, 1940 there were three registered cows and four bulls bought by farmers in the county.

In 1941 the demand continued to grow and 9 cows and heifers were purchased and 4 bulls. Part of these were purchased on a trip up into Virginia in the spring of 1941. The remainder being purchased at an auction sale held at the Pee Dee Experimental Station.

In 1942 there was still an increase in the number of milking shorthorn cattle placed on farms. There were 5 bulls and 1 heifer placed and these were all produced by the registered shorthorn breeders in the county.

During 1943 there was a sale held at the Pee Dee Experimental Station of 40 head of milking shorthorn of which 8 heifers and cows and 2 bulls were placed in Florence County.

A list of placings of milking shorthorn cattle follows on the next page.

PLACINGS OF MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<u>1939</u>		
Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.	Bull	\$165.00
J. T. Lazar	Grade Cow & Heifer	75.00
J. T. Lazar	Heifer	100.00
Dempsey Haselden	Heifer	80.00
<u>1940</u>		
H. S. Anderson	Cow	150.00
J. M. Cusack	Bull	100.00
J. T. Lazar	(1) Grade Cow & Heifer	500.00
T. F. Turner	Bull	90.00
W. M. Jordan	Bull	75.00
A. F. Hill	Cow	120.00
C. A. Willoughby	Bull	75.00
C. A. Willoughby	Heifer	75.00
J. B. Parnell	Bull	100.00
W. H. Hyman	Bull	150.00
W. H. Hyman	Cows (2)	200.00
Robert Morgan	Bull	125.00
<u>1941</u>		
H. S. Anderson	Cows (2)	300.00
	Bull Calf (1)	50.00
J. M. Cusack	Cow (1)	165.00
	Bull calf (1)	50.00
J. T. Lazar	Cows (2)	300.00
Kelley Tedder	Heifer (1)	135.00
Major Tedder	Heifer (1)	135.00
Grover Vause	Heifer (1)	150.00
J. G. Singletary	Bull (1)	95.00
R. H. Godwin	Bull (1)	165.00
	Heifer (1)	75.00
<u>1942</u>		
G. I. Finklea	Bull	75.00
Lotis Humphries	Bull	75.00
L. H. Edgeworth	Bull	225.00
Clyde Graham	Bull	100.00
Grover Vause	Bull	75.00
H. S. Anderson	Heifer	175.00

PLACINGS OF MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
<u>1943</u>		
W. H. Jenkins	Bull	\$ 60.00
R. H. Godwin	Heifer	80.00
R. H. Godwin	Heifer	82.50
R. H. Godwin	Heifer	70.00
James Hanna	Heifer	162.50
T. F. Turner	Heifer	135.00
J. T. Lazar	Heifer	182.50
J. T. Lazar	Heifer	182.50
H. L. McCutcheon	Bull	22.50
G. S. Williamson	Cow	177.50
H. S. Anderson	Heifer	175.00
H. S. Anderson	Bull	125.00
T. F. Turner	Bull	100.00
F. B. Haselden	Bull	75.00
Isaac Timmons	Bull	75.00
<u>1944</u>		
Mrs. Mary G. Corrie	Cow	165.00
J. T. Lazar	Cow	250.00
R. H. Godwin	Cow	280.00
Gene Hall	Heifers	175.00
D. C. Kirby	Bull	75.00
<u>1945</u>		
J. T. Lazar	Cow	175.00
J. T. Lazar	Heifers (2)	250.00
J. T. Lazar	Bull	250.00
G. W. Chambliss	Cow	245.00
J. T. Lazar	Cow	290.00
C. R. Tedder	Cow	125.00
H. M. Hill	Cow	140.00
H. S. Anderson	Cow	140.00
H. S. Anderson	Cow	150.00
L. H. Edgeworth	Cow	75.00
R. H. Godwin	Cow	105.00
L. H. Edgeworth	Cow	115.00
R. H. Godwin	Cow	155.00

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

Extension work in entomology and plant pathology in 1945 consisted of surveys, campaigns, and recommendations for crop and livestock disease and insect control.

Dust Treatment For Cotton Seed:

Florence County farmers are realizing more and more the value of treating cotton seed with mercury dust. A commercial treating outfit is located in Lake City and a mobile outfit goes to communities that do not have access to the Lake City machine. A number of small outfits are also operated by farmers and vocational agriculture teachers. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the seed planted have been treated.

INSECTS

Cattle Louse And Grub Control:

Twelve demonstrations on the control of cattle louse and grubs were given during 1945. Rotonone powder was used in these demonstrations. Excellent results were reported in each case. A supply of powder is kept in County Agent's Office at all times for distribution to farmers at cost.

Peach Insect Control:

Attention has been called to spraying and treating peach trees for insects. Extension bulletins Number 89 "The Farm Orchard" have been distributed to farmers interested in the control of orchard insects. Instructions on the control of orchard insects have also been given over the radio and through newspapers.

Ant Control:

Instructions on the control of ants have been given a number of people. We distributed Bulletin Number 101, "Household Insects", to people interested.

Bean Beetle Control:

Recommendations sent out from the Experiment Station was given as the best methods to control bean beetles.

Screw Worm Control:

Due to the control campaign of the past few years most farmers are able to diagnose the trouble of their animals; so, it is only necessary for Agents to assist farmers in processing materials for treating. This has been done by having local drug distributors stock the materials.

Small Grain Seed Treatment:

New improved cereasan is generally recommended for the control of seed born diseases of small grain. As a result of educational work, very few farmers plant small grain that has not been treated.

Sweet Potato Treatment:

Borax is generally recommended for treating seed potatoes before bedding; however, some farmers still use formaldehyde. The problem seemed to be securing the borax for treatment. Many farmers purchased borax in packages at a high price. Even this supply was exhausted locally, so we ordered three hundred pounds of loose borax and distributed to farmers at cost. Some of this material was used under the crop, but 1800 bushels of seed were treated.

FORESTRY

Forestry Extension Work in 1945 included demonstrations in selective cutting, thinning, timber estimating, planting, 4-H club work and advice in fire prevention and marketing.

Planting:

The Agents stressed the importance of planting trees in submarginal lands, idle acres, and on land seriously over cut or burned. These plantings are made to insure a good forest stand and for the production of forest products such as poles, saw timber, fence post, pulpwood, etc. As a result of this work, there were pine seedlings ordered by land owners of Florence County.

Forestry Management:

The South Carolina Forestry Service and the County Agents cooperate closely in forestry management work.

The farmers are becoming more interested in forestry. More interest has been evidenced among the landowners in forest fire control as a method of quickly establishing forest stands, in improvement cuttings as a method of improving quality of forest products produced, in proper harvesting as a method of retaining forest areas on a continuous production basis, and in better marketing as a method of securing the greatest income from products to be sold.

During the year, examinations of woodland tracts in the county were made of personnel of the S. C. State Forest Service. Following the examination, reports were forwarded the landowners, including recommendations as to management practices which should be put to effect in order to attain maximum growth or maximum income from forest products or the areas. These recommendations also covered the advisability of making a timber cut at the present time, and how the timber sale should be handled to insure proper cutting and greatest income for the sale. Other assistance and advice was given on additional large number of landowners concerning timber preservation, insect and disease control, tree plantings and marketing of forest products.

Forest Planting:

A number of pine seedlings were planted in Florence County during the year. All of these trees were planted on sub-marginal farm land, idle areas, or on seriously cut over or burned over woodlands.

Below is given a summary of tree plantings in Florence County during 1945.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number of Trees</u>
Loblolly	150
Longleaf	3300
Slash	16,650
Cork Oak	50

Below is a list of farmers planting seedlings donated by Paper Companies.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Species</u>
C. T. McDonald	2,000	Slash
J. W. McLendon	1,000	Slash
J. R. Schipman	2,500	Slash
G. B. Stokes	1,000	Slash
Mrs. U. A. Vincent	1,000	Slash

Cork Oak Planting:

Mrs. Daisy L. McKelly planted fifty cork oaks in Florence County during 1945.

Below is a summary of Farm Forestry work done in Florence County during 1945.

<u>LAND OWNERS</u>	<u>ACRES EXAMINED</u>	<u>BD. FT. MARKED</u>	<u>CORDS MARKED</u>	<u>ACRES MARKED</u>
H. B. Cook	100	0	0	0
D. B. Haselden	35	0	0	0
Mrs. J. R. Lawrence	0	15,025	0	15
TOTAL	135	15,025	0	15

Fire Prevention:

The County Agents have continued to cooperate with the county fire warden and his crew in their efforts to control forest fires in Florence County. Although thousands of acres of forest lands in the county burned over, it is generally known that the fires would have been much more destructive had the fire fighters not been on the job. The Agents assisted the wardens in warning farmers about fire precautions.

Publicity:

Six radio programs were presented on various phases of forestry including forest protection, selective cutting, thinning, conservation, cutting, planning and care.

Ten newspaper articles stressing the above subjects.

Approximately 10,000 insertions, posters and pamphlets were distributed.

FOUR-H CLUB WORK

Boys' 4-H Club Work was conducted in ten communities in Florence County in 1945 with an enrollment of 180 boys. These clubs are in charge of a local leader and regular monthly meetings were held with each club.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT

<u>NAME OF CLUB</u>	<u>NUMBER MEMBERS</u>
Coward	20
Trinity	18
Glenwood	11
Prospect	11
High Hill	24
Leo	12
Vox	19
Oak Grove	25
Peniel	14
Hanna	26
 TOTAL - 10	 180

Following is given a summary of 4-H club enrollment of boys from 1930 through 1945.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB ENROLLMENT 1930-1945

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>
1930	217
1931	222
1932	268
1933	134
1934	102
1935	89
1936	236
1937	207
1938	149
1939	142
1940	204
1941	170
1942	133
1943	169
1944	173
1945	180
 TOTAL	 2615

Four-H Fair Exhibits

4-H club members did not enter very many exhibits at the county and state fair due to excess rain and flood destroying corn. The hog entries were small due to the scarcity of hogs and a shortage of labor.

Following is a summary of boys entering exhibits at Pee Dee Fair.

NAME	EXHIBIT	NUMBER
LeRoy Wiggins	Hog	1
T. O. Adams	HogS	3
Bobby Hanna	Hog	1
William Wiggins	Hog	1
Dewey Ervin Morris	Gilts	2
Bobby Coker	Sugar Cane	1
Otis Miles	Corn	2
Harry Matthews	Corn	2
Mack H. Kirby	Corn	2
Ray McAlister	Corn	2
Bobby Coker	Corn	2
Jack Coward	Corn	2
J. H. McDaniel	Corn	2
Jack Moore	Corn	2
Nedo Eaddy	Corn	2
R. K. Anderson	Corn	2
Bobby Hanna	Corn	2
W. T. Hanna	Corn	2
William Wiggins	Corn	2
Grover Vause, Jr.	Corn	2
Billy Godwin	Corn	2

4-H EXHIBITS AT PEE DEE FAIR

NAME	EXHIBIT	NUMBER
Buddy Godwin	Corn	2
Harold Godwin	Corn	2
Allan Joyner	Corn	8
TOTAL		49

Below is a summary of 4-H exhibits at State Fair from Florence County.

NAME	EXHIBIT	NUMBER
Jack Moore	Corn	2
Otis Miles	Corn	2
Harry Matthews	Corn	2
Mack H. Kirby	Corn	2
Ray McAlister	Corn	2
Bobby Coker	Corn	2
Jack Coward	Corn	2
J. H. McDaniel	Corn	2
TOTAL		16

Seventeen 4-H club boys entered beef calves at the South Carolina
Fat Stock Show in Florence which gained 7,000 pounds.

Calves sold for	\$1,783.79	
Calves cost boys	<u>891.95</u>	
	\$ 891.84	Sale price above cost

More details reported under beef cattle.

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Prizes won by 4-H club members at fairs and on records of which
fairs were a part.

Steers	\$ 57.13
Corn	36.00
Hogs	168.00
Story	<u>5.00</u>
	\$266.13

4-H Beef Calf Club Work:

Thirteen 4-H club boys were enrolled in 4-H beef calf work in 1945. The County Agents and Livestock Specialists selected the calves for the boys and gave them assistance during the feeding and growing out of the calves.

SUMMARY OF BOYS FEEDING OUT AND SHOWING THEIR CALVES

NAME	NO.	ORIG. WEIGHT	COST PER LB.	SALE WEIGHT	SALE PRICE
H. S. Anderson, Jr.	1	570	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	875	.20
H. S. Anderson, Jr.	1	610	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	880	.19
Morris Anderson	1	600	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	845	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dexter Evans	1	660	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	815	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harry Gause	1	465	.13	635	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Hanna	1	350	.11	900	.19
Bobby Hanna	1	375	.11	985	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allan Joyner	1	355	.14	655	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allan Joyner	1	305	.14	600	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Julian Lazar	1	314	.13	1340	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Derol Kirby	1	326	.13	840	.22
Derol Kirby	1	347	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	710	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jack Kirby	1	359	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	990	.22
J. R. Gause	1	361	.13	1050	.22
Roosevelt Tedder	1	362	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	805	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grover Vause, Jr.	1	376	.13	880	.18
Grover Vause, Jr.	1	347	.13	775	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS	17	7082		14,580	

Thirty five steers placed with 4-H club boys for the Fat Stock Show and Sale for this spring of 1946.

Four-H Corn Club

Each year the Kiwanis Club sponsors a contest for 4-H corn club members. The purpose of this is to teach the boys how to produce corn and also improve the yield in the county.

This year we have fifty one members in the 4-H corn club. Last year we had thirty three which is an increase of 64 per cent. We hope to have even more next year.

The state average yield of corn is 13.5 bushels per acre; for the county it is 15.5 bushels. The lowest yield in the club was 25 bushels, the highest 83, the average 53.35 bushels per acre. This does not include corn that was ruined due to floods. This is a great deal higher than the county average. It seems as though with better methods and more fertilizer the county could increase the yield of corn considerably; even reaching the club average is not impossible. Most of these acres of corn were better cultivated and fertilized than the average corn but it seems to be profitable from all indications on the records kept. It takes very little more labor to grow fifty to seventy five bushels per acre than it does fifteen to twenty.

The winner of the first prize in the contest this year is Buck Venters, Route 4, Johnsonville. He is from the Vox community and made a yield of 83 bushels per acre which is good corn for this county. The corn was planted on dark sandy soil. Corn was planted on the land last year and a crop of pea vines plowed in. Tobacco was on the land the previous year. It had one ton of lime applied in 1941. The corn was fertilized with 500 pounds of 3-9-8 fertilizer and side dressed with two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda and two hundred pounds of kainit. The side dressing was put on in two applications. Buck intended to put another application but a storm blew the corn over and broke the roots so badly that he did not put the last application. He says that he believes he could have made 100 bushels if he had applied the fertilizer and the storm had not blown it down. The corn was planted in rows four feet wide and twelve inches in the drill, with one stalk per hill. The land was prepared and rows laid off March 4. Fertilizer was applied and the corn planted March 12. The cultivation consists of barring off, plowing with a sweep, throwing out the middles, plowing with a sweep again and bursting out the middles.

The total labor for the acre was $27\frac{1}{2}$ man hours and $29\frac{1}{2}$ mule hours. The total cost of production was \$22.75. At the rate of \$1 per bushel for corn and 25¢ per hour for labor, the net profit is \$60.25. The winner of the contest is not necessarily the boy with the highest yield but also the one that keeps the best records and strives to use the best methods for growing corn.

The second prize winner was Harry Matthews, Coward, S. C. He made a yield of 75 bushels per acre. He applied 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer and 200 pounds of nitrate of soda. He was a prize winner for last year with a yield of 70 bushels per acre.

Following is a list of the corn club members.

Steven Anderson, Jr., Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Phillip Anderson, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Dexter Singletary, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Charles Linwood Anderson, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Herbert Anderson, Jr., Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
J. Gold Altman, Hemingway, S. C.
Nedo Eaddy, Hemingway, S. C.
Buck Venters, Route 4, Johnsonville, S. C.
Earnest Gaskins, Johnsonville, S. C.
Billy Hanna, Johnsonville, S. C.
Troy Gaskins, Johnsonville, S. C.
Bobby Coker, Route 1, Scranton, S. C.
Lewis Coleman, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Woodrow Tilton, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Harry Gause, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Randolph Evans, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
William Hutchinson, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Theron Tilton, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Norman Edgeworth, Route 1, Scranton, S. C.
Devron White, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Harold Godwin, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Billy Godwin, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Buddy Godwin, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Joel Coward, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Austin Thompson, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Jimmie Thompson, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Freddie Evans, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Lamar McCutcheon, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Floyd Graham, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
John Beady Moore, Route 1, Coward, S. C.
Jack Moore, Route 1, Scranton, S. C.
William Wiggins, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Billy Harris, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Marion Langston, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
David Langston, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Darol Kirby, Route 1, Timmonsville, S. C.
Mack Henry Kirby, Route 3, Timmonsville, S. C.
Ruddy Adams, Route 3, Timmonsville, S. C.
Laurence Miles, Route 2, Scranton, S. C.
Otis Miles, Box 61, Coward, S. C.
Harry Matthews, Box 65, Coward, S. C.
Ray McAlister, Route 1, Box 185, Coward, S. C.
Bobby Matthews, Box 102, Coward, S. C.
Lofton Brown, Route 3, Box 106, Lake City, S. C.
Otley Owens, Star Route, Lake City, S. C.
Dexter Evans, Route 3, Lake City, S. C.
Anderson Wise, Route 1, Johnsonville, S. C.
Edward Stone, Route 1, Johnsonville, S. C.

LeRoy Powell, Route 1, Johnsonville, S. C.
Carlisle Hanna, Route 1, Johnsonville, S. C.
Lamar Stone, Johnsonville, S. C.

Members last year - 33
Members this year - 51
Increase - 64 per cent

Lowest Yield - 25 bushels
Highest Yield - 83 bushels
* Average Club Yield - 53.35 bushels
Average State Yield - 13.5 bushels
Average County Yield - 15.5 bushels

* This average does not include storm damage

Four-H Club Camp

A total of thirty two 4-H club members attended Florence County club camp held in June, 1945 at Camp Bob Cooper. The camp was well organized, and proved an enjoyable and profitable occasion for all boys that were able to attend.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture Extension Work in Florence County for 1945 included demonstrations with home gardens, sweet potatoes, home orchards, and truck crops.

Home Gardens:

Home gardens were stressed under the "Ten-Point Food and Feed Program". Information was presented to the farmers of the county in circular letters, newspapers, at farm meetings, and over the radio. As a result of this campaign there were few farmers that did not have some type of garden.

Sweet Potatoes:

Sweet potato demonstrations included electric hotbeds, fire heated hotbeds, seed treatment and sweet potato production.

Electric Heated Hotbed

One electric heated hotbed demonstration was carried out in 1945; also one fire heated hotbed demonstration and one bed on the ground.

Following is a summary of demonstrations.

SUMMARY OF FURNACE HEATED HOTBED DEMONSTRATION					
Name	No. Beds	Size of Beds	Bu. Bedded	Plants Pulled	Value
Leon Johnson	2	20x80	400	500,000	\$1875

SUMMARY OF UNHEATED HOTBED				
Name	No. Beds	Size of Bed	Bu. Bedded	Plants per Bushel
Leon Johnson	1	14x60	165	840

The unheated hotbed was much later than the fire heated hotbed; thus less number of plants produced suitable for planting.

SUMMARY OF ELECTRIC HEATED HOTBED DEMONSTRATION

Name	No. Beds	Size of Beds	Plants Produced
J. T. Lazar	8	6x60	600000

As the acreage of sweet potatoes has increased and the production of high quality sweet potatoes is a necessity, the production of good seed potatoes and plants has become a specialized enterprise.

At present, there are three farmers in Florence County growing certified potato plants. They are Leon Johnson, Lake City; J. T. Lazar and T. A. Brunson, Florence.

Sweet Potato Demonstrations:

With two dehydration plants in the county, the Agents were called on for assistance and recommendation for the production of sweet potatoes by growers in the county. Although many farmers have been growing sweet potatoes for market for several years there was a good increase in the number of farmers producing potatoes this year, and generally they followed recommendations of the Experiment Stations. Farmers reported a good crop of potatoes even though there was an excess rainfall.

Home Orchards:

Home orchard work for 1945 consisted of general extension work with orchards. The Agents furnished all information possible through radio, newspaper, and circular letter. The Agents ordered fruit trees cooperating for the farmers wishing to buy new trees.

Truck Crops:

The county, especially the Lake City and Timmons ville areas, is rapidly becoming a truck crop area. The markets for truck crops in the county are doubtful, therefore, the Agents are not urging farmers to grow truck crops to a great extent. When possible, help is given farmers in these crops.

MARKETING

The marketing policy of this office as approved by the committee is as follows: "To encourage local dealers in farm supplies, to handle products in demand by farmers at reasonable prices, to encourage the establishment of buying stations and processing plants to give the farmers better outlets for products grown in this section, to encourage cooperative buying and selling to secure better prices by economy in handling larger quantities, to give local cooperating concerns the opportunity to meet competitive prices, to encourage farmer owned and farmer controlled co-operatives.

Poultry:

We believe that poultry can be sold to greatest advantage to local processors. It has always seemed foolish that poultry was shipped north processed with high labor cost and in many cases shipped back home. So local dressing plants were encouraged which afforded the farmers better prices, and increased the use of poultry at home. We have nine places dressing poultry, three doing a \$50,000 business each. In addition to many small dressing plants, growers are selling dressed poultry to a few regular customers.

Sweet Potatoes:

Most of our sweet potatoes were purchased this year by the two dehydrating plants in the county. We also have two local buyers that bought potatoes for cash from the farmers in small lots, assembling them into shipments.

Livestock:

The Florence Union Stock Yards furnishes a daily cash market for hogs and cattle. Hog marketing has dropped to a minimum because there are not many hogs, and what is being sold seems to be sold elsewhere as the yards hold to the ceiling. They are being sold light as a 100 pound hog sold as a feeder brings almost as much as a top hog. However, the sales on cattle have increased.

There are also two livestock auction markets in the county, which are strictly independent.

Pickling Cucumbers:

A new income for the farmers of the county is pickling cucumbers. The Lang pickle Company has brining tanks in Timmons ville and 600 acres have been contracted through Young and Patterson of Timmons ville. They have payed out this year to contracting farmers \$65,000. Fresh cucumbers as well as other truck grown around Lake City is sold through the auction market at Lake City.

MARKETING SUMMARY

	<u>Amount Sold</u>	<u>Amount Bought</u>
Serecia Seed	750 lbs. \$ 180.00	
Lespedeza Seed	3,400 lbs. 612.00	
Lespedeza Seed		9,000 lbs. \$1,620.00
Crotolaria Seed		2,200 lbs. 424.00
Soybean Seed		50 bu. 195.00
Austrian Winter Peas		20,600 lbs. 1,339.00
Cotton Seed		350 bu. 700.00
Dallas Grass		212 lbs. 105.00
White Dutch Clover		55 lbs. 38.60
Bur Clover		120 lbs. 28.50
Tobacco Seed		150 oz. 150.00
Seed Oats	3,220 bu. 3,864.00	
Seed Corn		75 bu. 320.00
Corn	3,228 bu. 4,122.00	
Hay	52 tons 2,230.00	
Eggs	140 cases 1,260.00	
Veal Calves	32 head 732.00	
Hogs		40,000.00
Poultry	373,760 lbs. 112,000.00	
Milk Cows	23 head 2,450.00	
Bulls	8 head 1,095.00	
Cattle for Beef	86 head 5,335.00	
Sweet Potatoes	54,000 bu. 62,320.00	
Fish Meal	4 tons 360.00	
Tankage	4 tons 240.00	
Borax for Potatoes		200 lbs. 12.00
Sabadilla		10 lbs. 5.00
Louse and Grub Powder		300 lbs. 50.00
Fat Stock Show Hogs	1,455.94	
Fat Stock Show 4-H Steers	5,427.79	
Fruit Trees		55 53.20
TOTAL	\$243,683.73	\$5,040.30

Above are sales made directly through us or agencies which we helped to organize or cooperate with. The above by no means includes sales of all cooperating agencies but include only figures on which are reported.

LEAVE IT AT THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Service

Several years ago when the Agricultural Building was erected, the little building erected by the contractors was about to be sold for \$150. Mr. W. E. Powell, Chairman County Building Committee, at the County Agents suggestion, kept the building for the farmers to leave their products for exchange or sale for their convenience and the convenience of other farmers wanting these products. Also farmers could cooperate in buying larger quantities of products that had to be brought in and they could be distributed in smaller quantities to individual farmers. For instance, the first year potato baskets were brought in truck load lots, many more than even several farmers would need. Still by this method the grower got baskets at carload prices when they were almost unobtainable at any price in less than lots of 5,000.

Last spring I used the lobby of the Agricultural Building where planting seed was left for farmers. Feed and some heavy material was stored out at J. T. Lazars', three miles from town, in a little house the size of the one on the grounds. Every time I made a delivery from his place it took a trip and time. However, by this method I distributed several truck loads of seed and feed ordered by farmers and left with the County Agent which included 4,600 pounds of lespedeza seed, 1,000 pounds of soybeans and 3 tons of fish meal.

This spring we hope to enlarge this service when we hope we can use the building as it is not being used by the janitor. We intend to install a set of scales and hope to enlarge the building and service and want the slogan to be, "Leave it with the County Agent, I will pick it up there".

The Florence County farmer a far distance from town is at a great disadvantage. For instance, if a farmer comes in looking for seed and you give him a list of farmers who have them for sale, the buyer will invariably go to the nearest one to town.

I feel that this can be a great service, but the business is getting too big not to be under lock and key. At one time the County Agent had on hand for farmers for which he was responsible and on which he was not allowed a cent of profit, \$1,080.00

POULTRY

The poultry work by the Agents in Florence County consisted of Poultry Improvement Demonstrations and Vaccination Demonstrations.

Vaccination of Poultry

Farmers are showing more interest in poultry vaccination every year. However, it has not become as wide-spread as it should be. The County Agents gave demonstrations in vaccination.

Culling Demonstrations

The Agents gave aid to farmers in culling their flocks through culling demonstrations.

Inexpensive Home-made Brooders

Plans were furnished for the building of over 100 inexpensive home-made brooders.

National Poultry Improvement Plan

Four hatcheries in the county are being worked with. Flock owners are not only improving their own flocks by complying with this plan but are supplying hatcheries with more desirable hatching eggs, thereby helping to improve the quality of chicks going to other farm flocks. In this report is given a list of completed flock improvement demonstrations.

Feeding, Diseases and Management

Information was given through personal contacts, radio, bulletins, and news articles on feeding, diseases and management of chickens.

On the following page is a report of the Poultry Improvement Demonstrations in Florence County during 1945.

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. Birds</u>	<u>No. Birds Reacted</u>	<u>No. Birds Culled</u>	<u>No. Doz. Hatching Eggs Sold</u>	<u>Value With Premium</u>
L. J. Poston	255	5	21	2,744 5/12	\$1,646.60
J. P. Chandler	387	7	30	3,721 3/4	2,233.00
Leo Hanna	276	9	6	2,343 1/3	1,406.00
Mrs. J. F. Gause	150	4	10	1,459 5/6	875.90
E. J. Johnson	32	0	6	121 1/2	95.74
C. D. Calder	59	1	1	251	158.45
J. H. McClellan	36	0	0	218 1/2	132.00
J. A. Jones	63	0	0	62	37.20
Miss Mary E. Hutchinson	8	0	0	24	14.97
Mrs. C. P. Windham	41	1	0	25 1/4	16.12
M. K. Grainger	222	3	20	534	345.70
Mrs. W. H. Burgess	40	3	1	261 1/2	160.63
Mrs. H. K. Beatson	72	0	0	362	248.79
Creswell Fields	27	0	0	128 1/2	79.16
E. C. Warner	361	2	53	1,514	941.77
Mrs. M. A. Sauls	219	1	3	1,078 1/2	693.73
L. C. Sturkie	80	1	0	426	272.23
Mrs. J. L. Allen	57	3	0	182	110.30
Mrs. Percy Anderson	134	2	20	566	368.20

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. Birds</u>	<u>No. Birds Reacted</u>	<u>No. Birds Culled</u>	<u>No. Doz. Hatching Eggs Sold</u>	<u>Value With Premium</u>
Stanley E. White	447	13	70	2,412	1,447.45
Dr. H. C. Anderson	60	2	7	139	83.95
Mrs. R. M. Anderson	42	0	2	174	104.45
Mr. J. H. Chandler	288	14	30	839	545.57
Mrs. J. T. McMillan	108	4	0	442	265.25
W. C. Baker, Jr.	148	15	0	504	302.80
Mrs. K. W. Finch	28	1	2	237	142.50
C. R. White	473	6	116	1,330	798.20
Mrs. J. B. Wiggins	292	4	35	1,433	931.77
H. C. Yapp	177	0	17	902	586.62
Mrs. D. H. Anderson	60	3	8	248	149.30
Mrs. M. D. Anderson	68	0	5	398	239.20
Mrs. H. L. Benton	199	12	0	843	505.90
Mrs. Carol Lee	69	1	0	271	162.95
Mrs. T. K. Lee	111	1	0	420	252.50
Mrs. Early Anderson	153	3	14	613	368.30
Mrs. W. A. Ivey	107	0	7	574	343.30
Wade Langston	108	3	12	591	384.65
Frank Lee	103	0	14	568	340.80

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. Birds</u>	<u>No. Birds Reacted</u>	<u>No. Birds Culled</u>	<u>No. Dos. Hatch- ing Eggs Sold</u>	<u>Value With Premium</u>
Mrs. A. F. Spradley	-	--	--	483	290.30
R. D. Robinson	-	--	--	140	84.45
Mrs. C. B. Windham	-	--	--	87	56.85
W. H. Castine	-	--	--	303	182.30
Mrs. N. C. Murphy	-	--	--	151	113.75
Mrs. W. P. Byrd	-	--	--	107	80.25
W. A. Langly	-	--	--	248	149.10

PUBLICITY

Publicity work and the distribution of educational information in connection with the 1945 Extension Program in Florence County was done through circular letters, press articles, radio talks, and the distribution of bulletins. A summary of work done in this connection is given as follows:

Summary Publicity Work

Individual letters	436
Circular letters	21
Copies mailed	8,159
Press articles	99
Radio talks	39
Bulletins distributed	559

Circular Letters:

A total of 21 circular letters were prepared and 8,159 copies mailed to farmers and 4-H club boys in Florence County in 1945. These letters contained information on timely agricultural matters, notices of meetings, and information on result demonstrations and experimental work. Specimen copies of circular letters are attached to this report.

Press Articles:

A total of 99 press articles of timely agricultural interest were published in Florence County newspapers during the year. Specimen copies of news articles are attached to this report.

Radio Talks:

Thirty-nine radio talks on agricultural subjects were made by the Assistant County Agent and the Farm Labor Assistant over station WOLS during the year. Specimen copies of these talks are attached to this report.

Bulletins Distributed:

A total of 559 bulletins were distributed to farmers and 4-H Club boys during the year.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual instruction work for the year consisted of the use of educational motion pictures, photographs and charts.

Educational Motion Pictures:

Educational motion pictures were used at farmers meetings and 4-H club meetings. The educational motion picture shown by the Extension Service is valuable in teaching agricultural practices and in increasing attendance at meetings.

Photographs:

Photographs were made by the Extension Photographer and the County Agents of a number of demonstrations in the county. Several of these are included in the report.

Charts:

Charts were used at a number of 4-H Club and farmers meetings.

On the following pages will be found specimen copies of radio
talks made during the year.



RADIO

PEE DEE FARM AND HOME
HOUR 1945

W.O.L.S. FLORENCE, S.C.

1:15 P.M. FRIDAYS

RADIO WORK

Radio being an excellent method of dispensing information to a large number of people in a short time has been and is being used as much as possible to inform the farmer on topics of importance.

Florence County is fortunate in being able to have fifteen minutes each Friday over W. O. L. S. for our use. Following is a summary of radio work carried on.

Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour presented each Friday at 1:15 P. M. over Station W. O. L. S. by The Clemson College Extension Service.

Programs of the Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour - 1945

Summary:

Number Programs Presented:

Florence County - 39
Darlington County - 12

Number of guest who made personal appearances and took part on program:

Nine farmers and guest in related business

Number of sketches of 4-H club youth presented:

Eight - 3 minute sketches of 4-H activities

Subjects Discussed: 85 other than transcriptions

The following subjects were discussed on the program during the year:

- * Penicillin
 - Information on Tobacco plant beds
 - Farm machinery
 - Farm labor problems
- * Farm labor outlook
- * Plans for 1945 Census of Agriculture
 - Control of Animal Lice and Grubs
 - Advantage of Farming
 - Deferred Farm labor and Men in 4-F Now on the Farm
- * Breeding Hens to Lay More Eggs
 - Discussion of S. C. 1945 10-Point Food and Feed Program
- * A Victory Garden program for 1945
 - Selection of Chicks
 - Tobacco Allotments
 - Selective Cutting of Timber
 - Report on T. E. Benton, Winner of 5-Acre Cotton Contest
 - State Report on 4-H Club Work
- * Farm Machinery Outlook
 - Treating Sweet Potatoes in Borax

- American Red Cross and War Food Drive
- Discussion on Eighth Annual Livestock Show and Sale
- Management of Farm Woodlands
- AAA Bulletin Concerning Cotton Crop Insurance
- * The Conquest of Brucellosis (Bang's Disease)
- * Spring Clean-up on the Farm
- Seventh War Loan Drive
- Victory Farm Volunteers
- Forage Crops
- Applications for Lime and Superphosphate
- Hegaria
- Insect and diseases
- Soil Building Practices
- Coal for Curing Tobacco and Pepper
- Appeal for Boys to Work on Farms During the Summer
- * Man Against Bugs
- * The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States
- Corn Earworm
- Releasing New Crop Varieties
- Farm Volunteers
- * Farm Labor Plans
- * Save Sacks, Sell 'EM
- Types of Available Labor
- Volunteers for U. S. Crop Corps for Local Farms
- * Protecting Pigs from Hog
- How to Top Tobacco
- * The Battle Against Weeds
- Check Farm Equipment
- * Clean High Quality Milk
- Prisoner of War Details
- Late Chicks Mean Late Eggs
- * Tallow Talks
- Girls for Peach Harvesting at Spartanburg
- * Harvesting Legume Seed
- Hog Pastures Pay Well
- Poultry Prospects
- Boll Weevil Situation
- Dairy Sires
- Vitamin Deficiency in Corn
- Timely Tips to Farmers
- Taylor-made Safety Accident Prevention a Year-round Job
- Lime - Essential to South Carolina Farming
- Rural Electrification
- * Milk Needs and Distribution
- Not wasting Food
- Converting Old Cars Into Useful Farming Equipment
- Jobs to be Done in Late Summer
- Continuance of All-Out Food Production
- Sabadilla for Harlequin Bugs
- * Natural Control of Injurious Insects
- * Surplus Property for the Farm
- * They Call it Photoperiodism
- Safety Measures to be Taken to Prevent Farm Accidents
- Advice to Veterans Who Want to Farm
- Story of Milk Sharecropping

- Austrian Winter Peas
- * Farm Labor Plans for Fall
- Winter Legume Crops
- 4-H Club Report of Frank Flowers
- Chickens - Care, Diseases and Feeding
- * Planning Farmstead Wiring
- Use of D. D. T.
- Tree Thinning Contest
- * Soil Service Serves The Nation
- Planting of Scuppernongs and Figs
- * Farm Production Supplies
- Permanent Pastures
- * A Glimpse of Russian Agriculture
- Making Pastures Pay
- * How Insecticides are Developed
- Pee Dee Fair
- * Four-H Club Achievement Week November 3-11
- Small Orchards is a Paying Proposition
- Buy Victory Bonds
- * More Forage for More Milk This Year
- Harvesting, Curing and Storing Sweet Potatoes
- Victory War Loan Campaign
- * Crop and Livestock Estimates
- Excerpts from Address Made by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson
- Resume' of American Accomplishments since Attack on Pearl Harbor
- Four Years Ago and Future Mechanization
- * Make a Date to Market Your Poultry Arbor Day
- Soil and Water Conservation
- Living Conditions on the Farm and Things that Must be Done
- * New Members of the Garden Families
- Lice on Small Grain
- Curing Meat for Home Use
- Report on Corn Club Winners

* Transcriptions

On the following page is a list of guest who made appearances on radio program during the year.

Guest on Programs:

J. T. Lazar, District Agent
H. L. Lawhon, Chairman U. S. D. A. War Board
F. W. Cory, Project Forester
A. L. DuRant, Extension Livestock Specialist
John Tiller, State District Forester
Miss Sally J. Stackley, County Administrative Officer, AAA
Neil Watson, Special Assistant, E. F. L.
Mrs. Alice Hill Williams, Ass't. State Farm Labor Supervisor
R. E. Currin, Farmer

Following is a list of boys who had their 4-H Club accomplishments broadcast over radio.

James Hanna
Bobby Hanna
J. R. Gause
Jack Kirby
Herbert Anderson, Jr.
Frank Flowers
Buck Venters
Harry Matthews

RADIO PROGRAM

PEE DEE FARM HOUR

ANNOUNCER:

The Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour is on the air! Brought to you under the direction of the Clemson College Extension Service, and presented each Friday as a public service feature of W. O. L. S. The program this afternoon will be presented by E. D. Sallenger, Jr., County Farm Labor Assistant, and Harold Stokes, Assistant County Agent.

SALLENGER:

Good afternoon friends of the Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour. Your weather forecast for Florence and vicinity is: Partly cloudy today - Fair tonight and Saturday. Warmer today. Mild Saturday, but cool tonight with lowest temperature 36 degrees.

December 7th, 1941.....Just four years ago today amid the bursting of shells and the chattering of machine guns Japan unleashed forces that ultimately defeated her, and reduced a once proud populace to unconditional surrender. Even before the first bombs fell the wheels and brains of industry were being pushed into high gear, scientists spent even longer hours in the development of varied and new weapons and healing medicines, manpower was on the march under arms, and in the factories, farmers studied better labor utilization and the greater use of farm machinery. America prepared for any emergency... Remember farmers....remember on this anniversary of a day of infamy... that you played a mighty part in victory...YOU produced more with less labor, and the days were long and the strain hard...but your part in victory is a proud part and you can take pride in the soil from which you produce a nation's food and fibers....You, as a farmer, cannot remain in your present status....You must go forward, ever forward... or go backward....Your production record is great but it must become greater....True you can take a breathing spell, for a short while.... But your job is not over....In the future lies greater production on less acres....quality will replace great quantity...labor saving devices must replace hand labor methods...advanced thinking on proper land use on your farm must occupy your mind...full utilization of machinery to make up for less labor during peaks of labor need... Yes, you must also help produce the food the world needs...a shattered world looks to the United States..... The future is bright Mr. Farmer... We are confident that you will always look to the future, and not glance back....back to the inefficient ways of the past, on this anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, U. S. A.

Attention Farmers! Here's a bulletin from Miss Sallie Stackley, Administrative Officer, of the Florence County AAA Office... Announcement: The election for 1946 community committeemen for Florence County will be held on Friday, December 14, 1945. You already have received letters showing the time and place for this election on Friday, December 14....Eligible persons are urged to attend the election and vote for a representative in the 1946 AAA

Farm Program....You are eligible to vote if you are an owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper, on a farm on which AAA payments either in cash, services, or conservation materials, have been made under the 1945 AAA Program, which includes the sugar program, flaxseed program, or if you have a contract with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Remember, that each community is allowed three committeemen, with alternates, also one delegate, and one alternate delegate. These elected delegates from all communities will meet one week later on December 21, 1945, to elect the county committee for the year 1946.

Miss Stackley says that it is very important that all eligible voters attend their community meeting next Friday, December 14, and take an active part by voting for community committeemen and delegates....Look at your letter again and remember the date, December 14, in your community....That was a bulletin from Miss Sallie Stackley, Administrative Officer of the Florence County AAA Office.

Governor Ransome J. Williams has designated Friday, December 7, as official Arbor Day in South Carolina, says W. J. Barker, Clemson Extension Forester, who suggests commemorating both Arbor Day and Pearl Harbor by planting a tree memorial honoring those who lost their lives in the war. A living memorial is not only a monument to the fallen soldiers but also a thing of beauty and usefulness for communities and individuals. Stokes, will you give us a short explanation and history of Arbor Day?

STOKES:

Tree planting festivals are probably as old as civilization. Sacred trees and groves, planted avenues and roadsides, shaded academic walks and memorial trees were common long before America was discovered. Arbor Day, a tree planting festival, is purely American in origin and grew out of conditions peculiar to the Great Plains, a country practically treeless over much of its area but supporting a flourishing agriculture and with a soil and climate well able to nourish tree growth. Arbor Day originated and was first observed in Nebraska in 1882. The plan was conceived and the name "Arbor Day" proposed by Sterling Morton, then a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and later United States Secretary of Agriculture. Ed, can you tell us how the observance of Arbor Day has spread over the States?

SALLENGER:

The observance of "Arbor Day" has spread to all other states and has broadened in scope with increasing interest in the wise use of all natural resources. The time of observance varies greatly in different states, being determined somewhat by climatic conditions. Conservation groups, Women's Clubs, Sportman's Organizations, Farmers and civic groups, as well as schools, now take part in its observation. Often the Arbor Day festival ushers in a whole week of programs devoted to conservation of forests, soils, parks, recreation areas and fire-prevention activities.

STOKES:

You are correct when you say a whole week is devoted to conservation. Governor Williams proclaimed the week of December 2 through December 8 as conservation week for South Carolina. This is not simply a week for stressing the importance of conserving forest but also the soil, parks, and other natural resources.

SALLENGER:

Many fortunes in South Carolina originated from the sale, extraction or manufacture of forest products. Many persons incomes have been supplemented from woodland which they bought or owned. Many persons and families have saved their homes because their woodland paid off taxes, mortgages and rates. Some owe their education to the woodland they or their parents owned. Stokes, can you give us some information on how best to conserve our forest?

STOKES:

If we get any wealth, comfort and pleasure from the woods then we can do three things to give us better trees and forest. First: Protect trees, shrubs and flowers from needless destruction by fires. To do this, be careful in your use of fire and if there is any fire in the woods report it to the nearest forestry tower, warden or ranger. Then do everything within the limits of your ability to fight the fire. Second: Plant trees for shade, beauty, as windbreaks, and to supply saw logs, pulpwood and poles. They will start giving you returns within twelve years after planting and therefore during your whole lifetime. Third: When you cut or sell trees use the defective, low grade, poorly spaced and slow growing trees first. After several such cuttings you will have a better woodland than when you started out. You will have used a lot of material which would have been wasted and you will have sold trees greatly needed by industries and consumers.

SALLENGER:

Much interest is now manifested on the part of farmers and agriculture leaders in soil and water conservation and the diversification of crops to meet the ever dwindling demands for cotton, our principal cash crop. A well planned soil conservation program on each farm is the foundation for building a more permanent agriculture in South Carolina.

STOKES:

I want to make it clear that soil conservation is much more than preventing erosion of soil. A good definition for soil and water conservation is: "The use of each acre of land on a farm for the purpose for which it is best adapted and the application of the necessary practices to maintain or increase fertility in order that the land may be used for the present and future generations. Therefore, conserving is based on proper land use and the farm income. If all the land in South Carolina were put to its best use, it would immediately result in a more diversified program.

PEE DEE FARM HOUR

ANNOUNCER:

Once again we bring you the Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour, under direction of the Clemson College Extension Service, and brought to you each Friday as a public service feature of this station. The program this afternoon will be presented by E. D. Sallenger, Jr., County Farm Labor Assistant.

SALLENGER:

Good afternoon friends of the Pee Dee Farm and Home Hour... Your weather forecast for Florence and vicinity is: Considerable cloudiness and moderate temperature this afternoon, tonight and Saturday, with showers and thunder storms likely this afternoon and evening.

ANNOUNCER:

Farmers have been wondering these days about how much property released from war service will find its way to the farm. So today we'll hear a little bit about the way this surplus property is distributed, and how it affects farmers. Mr. David Meeker, the Department of Agriculture's Director of the Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion, is here for a visit by means of transcription. Mr. Meeker:

TRANSCRIPTION:

DAVID MEEKER:

Almost every civilian industry and every farm on the home front could use more machinery and equipment and supplies than they've been able to get during the war. Some needs are more critical than others; so to get the best use of the material, and the best management of surplus property disposal, Congress created the Surplus Property Board last October. The Surplus Property Board regulates the disposal of war property released by the owning agencies. These agencies are, in most cases, the War and Navy Departments. When the Army and Navy no longer need certain materials for war, they are declared surplus for disposal. The Surplus Property Board does not sell anything, but merely supervises and directs the disposal. The actual selling is handled through such Governmental Agencies as the Commerce Department for most consumer goods, the RFD for capital and producer goods, and the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities.

You, as a farmer, are interested in how the surplus property being sold today is going to affect you. Well, first and foremost, you should not expect to obtain any great amount of goods, at least for some time. You must remember that this is material manufactured for war. Not too much of it is suitable for use on the farm. But the Department of Agriculture is working closely with the Surplus Property Board to see that the surplus property which is available and suitable goes to fill the critical farm needs.

When property was first released from war duties and directed toward the farm, auction sales were held in rural communities all over the country to sell certain types of used equipment needed by farmers. And these sales have proved popular with the farmers and successful all the way round. In addition, property useful in agriculture is being released to regular dealers in farming areas, and they sell directly to farmers.

That's the way surplus trucks are getting to the farm. The disposal agency -- the Department of Commerce in this case -- works with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. Triple-A is kept up-to-the-minute on how many trucks are available. At the same time, they have their fingers on where trucks are needed through the State and County Committees. Thus, when the need for transportation is urgent to help food production, Triple-A designates an area as critical. Surplus trucks are sold to dealers who will serve the critical area, on the condition that the dealers will resell only to farmers or farmer cooperatives who have certificates from the county Triple-A Committee. County committees will give out the certificates on the basis of the number of trucks available and the need in each case. The first allocation of surplus trucks under that system was made in South Carolina. Seventy-four Army trucks were sold to dealers for disposal in four counties to help move a bumper peach crop to market. As a matter of fact, farmers have been getting a big share of all surplus trucks released. Last year, the farmer's share amounted to about half of the total amount.

Then, there's the problem of disposing of surplus land. When land is no longer needed for war purposes, the Surplus Property Board classifies it. Agricultural and forest lands are turned over to the Farm Credit Administration for disposal. I'd suggest, if you're interested in buying farm land which has been released by the Army or Navy, that you ask about it at your Federal Land Bank, or from the project manager. Priorities for buying land go first to Federal Agencies and State and local governments. Then come former owners and former tenants. And if these priorities are not utilized, the land is offered to veterans and finally to buyers who intend to cultivate the land.

And while we're talking about priorities...Returning veterans rate an A-One preference on buying surplus property. If a returning veteran wants to obtain surplus property to help operate a farm, he can apply at the county Triple-A Office. The county committee will check to see whether or not he's eligible and approve his application. Then the application is sent to the Smaller War Plants Corporation and they will buy surpluses for him, if available. A veteran can use this priority to buy surpluses up to the value of \$2500. After that, he's on his own.

So, in brief, that's how our Government is working to change the weapons of war into implements of peace -- to change the machinery for destruction into machinery to produce food for our people. It's a complicated structure, and there are a lot of questions still unanswered.

Will farmers be able to use war machines that have never before been a part of our civilian economy? For instance, can flame throwers be used to clear weeds and underbrush from our farm land? Or can the metal landing strips of temporary airports be used for barns or barnyard floors -- or county roads? Perhaps the mechanism for heating airplane engines before flights in cold climates could be used in the barn drying of hay.

These are interesting problems ahead of us that will call for the ingenuity America produces in her man. But they will be problems of progress -- of building up rather than tearing down. They will be problems of a Nation settling back to the ways of peace.

ANNOUNCER:

Well, Mr. Meeker, as long as we recognize our problems and set out to meet them, my guess is we'll come out O. K.

Mr. David Meeker, in charge of Surplus Property and Reconversion for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been outlining for us some of the problems and possibilities for handling surplus farm equipment.

CHALLENGER:

You have just heard about some of the ways you can get surplus property for your farm. Continuing our information on post war plans, which must now be put into operation we turn to electricity, the power that is saving thousands of farmers time and money..... and which....under the Rural Electrification Administration, will be available for hundreds of thousands of additional farm homes now. As soon as the present reconversion emergency ends and electrical equipment and supplies again become available on the market, the U. S. Department of Agriculture anticipates that rural electrification will again advance rapidly as it did in years just before Pearl Harbor. BUT.....the farmer who wants electric service will have to do his part, and do it first....according to a recent statement by the Rural Electrification Administration.

QUOTE.." The only way a farmer can get electric high line service to his farm is by going after it. No electric cooperative or other supplier will serve him until he has applied for the service. And no one can afford to build lines in any area unless the people in the area have indicated their desire for electric service. This means that there can be no rigid, centralized planning from the top down. The details of a national program of rural electrification must be based on locally developed plans. How soon and how vigorously rural electrification can proceed in any particular area, will depend primarily on the vision and action of the people in that area".

Another paragraph of the statement is a suggestion of one of the ways that farmers can adopt in "going after" electric service. QUOTE..."Experience indicates", says the REA, "that a large part of the rural line construction after the war will have to be undertaken by non-profit, farmer-owned cooperatives if universal low cost electric service is to be made available to the rural America"...Unquote.

War priorities will soon be off Mr. Farmer and if you want electric power....its up to you to go after it with your neighbors. Get all the information you can, from every source you can, and make electricity your first post war labor saving device.

Now we continue trends in after the war farming to bring you information on a new type of farm labor which met the test during the past few years...and which will always be a source of labor for harvesting in the future. City bred boys, who live on the farm and help harvest crops with the farm family. As you know, labor on the farms has become so short that farmers were willing to spend the time necessary to train in-experienced city boys in the many phases of farm life. Even the simplest farm task was unfamiliar to these boys. To their surprise, most of the farmers found that the city bred boys adapted themselves rapidly to farm life and soon became effective workers. To tell us about some of these boys, we have Neil Watson with us today, who has been the direct supervisor, representing the Farm Labor Office and the Clemson College Extension Service, in the Florence Area, while Mr. F. E. Weaver, has supervised the boys in the Harma Area. Neil, I know that it will be interesting to our listeners for you to give them an average day in the life of one of these boys and the procedure we went through to get them in Florence County.

WATSON:

Well, Mr. Sallenger, the story of two of these 48 boys placed on Florence County farms from other counties will be typical of all, so I will tell about Don Thompkins, of 140-D George Legare Homes, Navy Yard, S. C., and Ronald Stalvey, 131-C George Legare Homes, Navy Yard, S. C., who were placed on Mr. D. B. Willis' farm near Evergreen on June 19th. First the Labor Assistant in Charleston contacted these boys through the schools and newspapers in Charleston, then our Office in Florence made a contract with the farmer setting forth the amount to be paid, the living conditions required, and the date the farmer needed the boys. The boys were put on the bus in Charleston, and sent to Florence, where I met them and took them out to Mr. Willis farm. The first thing the boys noticed was Mr. Willis fruit orchard, and the cow in the back told them of fresh milk and butter soon to be on the table. Mr. Willis was working near his tobacco barn, and immediately took the boys in and introduced them to Mrs. Willis, who showed them their room and in a motherly way set them at ease quickly. Mr. Willis wanted them to have a real appetite for the supper that was cooking so he put them right to work helping with the tobacco barn, and before supper time they had grown to know each other, but the amazing thing was the tremendous appetite the boys had by supper time....and butter, corn on the cob, fresh milk... the boys hadn't seen anything like that in Charleston, and as is the usual case...the men were sold on the farm through their stomachs. Soon they were working in tobacco, and entered into the labor swapping between Mr. Willis's farm and that of his neighbors. When the boys worked on another farm they were paid regular day labor wages of \$2.50 per day, while they were paid \$1.00 a day plus meals, room, and laundry on Mr. Willis' farm, and did all sorts of work around the farm. Mr. Willis said that these boys were most helpful to him, in cropping tobacco,

handling the drags, helping load and unload, hanging tobacco in the barns, and lately in getting the crop ready for market. When the boys were ready to go back home on August 2, they were brought back to the Farm Labor Office in Florence, and we put them on the bus for Charleston. They had gained weight and looked in perfect condition. Mr. Willis, in making out his report, marked them "GOOD", which is the highest of the three categories of their report card..the other two being FAIR and POOR. I believe that that about covers it, and one thing more.....Mr. Willis says that he would like to have boys each summer, so that speaks well for the city boy who takes up farm life for the harvesting season.

SALLENGER:

Neil, do you think that Mr. Willis farm would be a typical example of other farms where these boys have been placed?

WATSON:

Yes it would, naturally there are some minor differences, but the work was the same and the nice homey atmosphere provided by the farm family was typical.

SALLENGER:

There were a few boys who could not adapt themselves to farm life, weren't there, Neil?

WATSON:

Yes, we had a few but they were so small in number that the total job done by these boys far overshadowed them.

SALLENGER:

How did you handle those few you had to send back home for homesickness, or because the work proved too much for them.

WATSON:

The farmer reported to us as we made our rounds, and we took these boys and placed them on the bus, notifying their parents they were returning home.

SALLENGER:

I know that most of the boys have gone home now, Neil, but how many are still left on the farms in the County?

WATSON:

Twelve of the boys are still here, Mr. Sallenger, but they must leave soon to get ready for school. Most of the boys returned home about August 1st, which gave them about six weeks on the farm.

SALLENGER:

Thank you Neil Watson. That was very interesting, and I know our listeners would like to hear your full records, when all the reports are in. You have rendered a real service through these city boys, who came to the County to help harvest crops. Our time is about up, but as we go off the air...I would like to say that although the war is over, the farmer still has a tremendous job to do...countless millions are hungry...it looks like the farmers job is never over....The world is counting on you Mr. Farmer, and we know you will come through just like you did when you helped win the war.

On the following pages will be found specimen copies of circular letters issued during the year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Florence, South Carolina

November 17, 1945

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Sir:

The farmers of Florence County have done an excellent job so far in the support of War Bond Drives, and can remember with pride the part they have taken in the drives of the past.

We have a real responsibility to the boys who are coming back to our county sick and disabled. They have finished their job - Let's look them in the eye and be able to say we have finished our job, too.

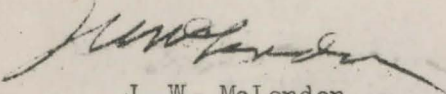
Buy an Extra Victory Bond Today!

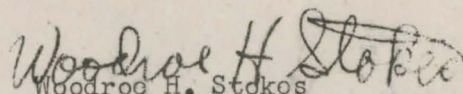
It's good security against harder times ahead. Remember you receive \$4 at maturity for every \$3 invested now.

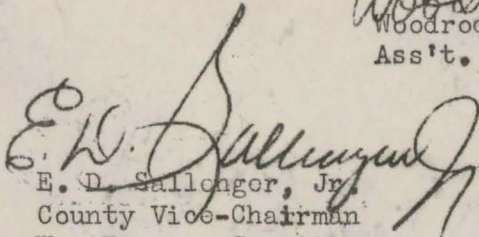
Don't only buy a bond yourself but mention it to your neighbor. Victory Bonds are not only a responsibility, but a good investment.

Victory Bonds can be purchased at Post Offices, Theatres and Banks.

Very truly yours,


J. W. McLendon
County Agent


Woodrow H. Stokes
Ass't. County Agent


E. D. Sallenger, Jr.
County Vice-Chairman
War Finance Committee

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Florence, South Carolina
October 13, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Club Member:

The State Fair is being held October 22 - 27 and the Florence County Fair October 29 to November 3.

We would like for every corn club member to enter an exhibit in the corn contest.

If possible bring or send eleven of your best ears of corn up to the County Agent's Office before October 19, which is next Friday.

Select ears free from mold and rot and filled out to the tip. They should be uniform ears with the rows as straight as possible.

Everyone that enters an exhibit will receive a pass to the county fair and have a chance of winning a cash award. The Kiwanis Club will also give prizes.

Get busy and bring it up as the time is short!

Very truly yours,

Woodroe H. Stokes

Woodroe H. Stokes
Ass't. County Agent

J. W. McLendon

J. W. McLendon
County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Florence, South Carolina

June 21, 1945

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Clubster:

Many of the 4-H boys made money last year feeding out steers for the Spring Fat Stock Show. They want to get their calves earlier this year so they will have more time to finish them.

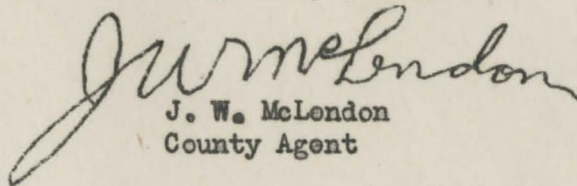
It is hard to find enough good feeder calves in the county or even in the state, so it will be necessary to purchase some elsewhere. To order several carloads at one time will reduce expenses in shipping.

Let me know if you are going to feed out a calf or if you are interested. Do you want to buy it with money you have saved or do you want to arrange a loan with your father's endorsement?

Feed now seems to me more plentiful than beef.

Think it over. Talk it over with your father. Act at once.

Very truly yours,



J. W. McLendon
County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Florence, South Carolina
May 19, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear Club Member:

Camp Cooper on the Santee has been assigned to Florence and Charleston Counties for June 11th to 15th. I believe this is the best time for our boys to go. The boys who are intending to go should begin now to doing extra work to make up for the week they will be away and should work hard when they return home. Labor is short on the farm and it is only by doing extra work that a boy can be spared from the farm.

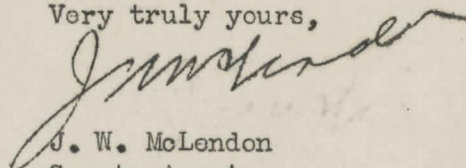
We have never had over a three day camp for the boys and most of the time a two day affair. However, with a short camp the boys do not have as much time to learn. I realize to get the most good out of the camp we should stay longer than we have been staying.

I am informed the camp will be well organized and conducted with a camp director.

The cost will be around \$5 in addition to transportation.

Talk to your parents at once and let me know if you can go.

Very truly yours,



J. W. McLendon
County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Florence, South Carolina
May 16, 1945



Calling All L-H Clubsters

Dear Club Member:

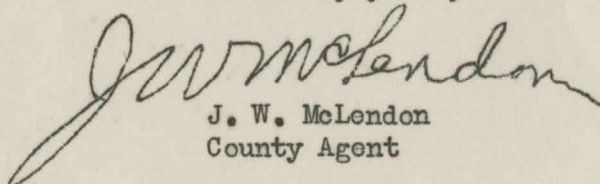
The seventh War Loan Drive is on. It is up to us at home to work harder than ever before to help put it over. The soldiers against the Japs will have to fight just as hard, risk their lives just as much and then they have the jungles, malaria and will have scarcely no good roads on which to move their heavy guns and supplies.

Japan is so far from our nearest bases. It will take loads and loads of gasoline to reach them. It will take money-money-money.

I believe you can do a lot of good contacting people in your community and asking them to purchase bonds. Do your best. Be a good soldier at home. Fight to keep them flying and fighting. Don't let them down.

I am enclosing some cards for your convenience in reporting. As soon as you contact a few send in a card and keep working. It is not necessary to wait until the card is full.

Sincerely yours,


J. W. McLendon
County Agent

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Florence, South Carolina
February 3, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

TO ALL FLORENCE COUNTY FARM PEOPLE:

The year 1945 will likely be one of the most critical of all the war years. It will be a year to hit the enemy and hit him hard from every angle and with everything we have including FOOD, victory's greatest ally.

We are fully aware that farm people will have to face such unusual difficulties as labor, equipment, and transportation shortages. It is because of these difficulties that unusual plans and unusual effort are urgently necessary. New ways will have to be found to do all jobs better.

The period February 5 to February 17 has been set as a time to plan our whole 1945 food and feed production program. The first four points of the 10-point program, attached, should get our whole attention those two weeks.

Here are a few questions every farm and home owner will want to answer during those two weeks:

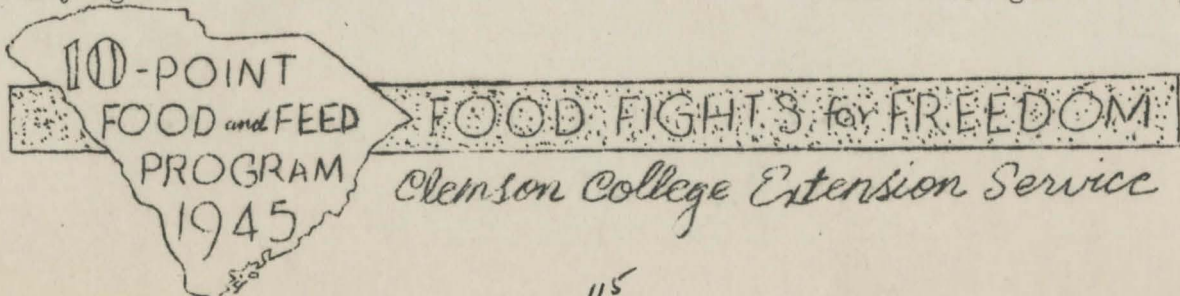
Do we have plenty of planting seed of all kinds.....do we have equipment that needs repair.....have repair parts been ordered.....have our fertilizers been ordered.....shouldn't we fertilize more heavily this year than ever before.. how much hay does the farm need and what kind.....has a good well-rounded garden been planned.....do we need now feed or food storage such as grain bins, silos, sweet potato houses, meat houses, cellars, etc.....can we trade labor and equipment with our neighbors to get silos filled and hay put up.....have complete arrangements been made for harvesting this year's grain crop, hay crop, and silage crop?

Complete plans and arrangements made now may save valuable time and, therefore, valuable food and feed crops later. The most we can do to produce more food and feed in 1945 will not be too much. Farmers have always risen to every occasion; the year 1945 should be no exception. Call upon us for any assistance we can be to you and your neighbors.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Linder
R. S. Rinkum
County Agents

Amelia Muldrow
Inelle Broadway
Home Dem. Agents

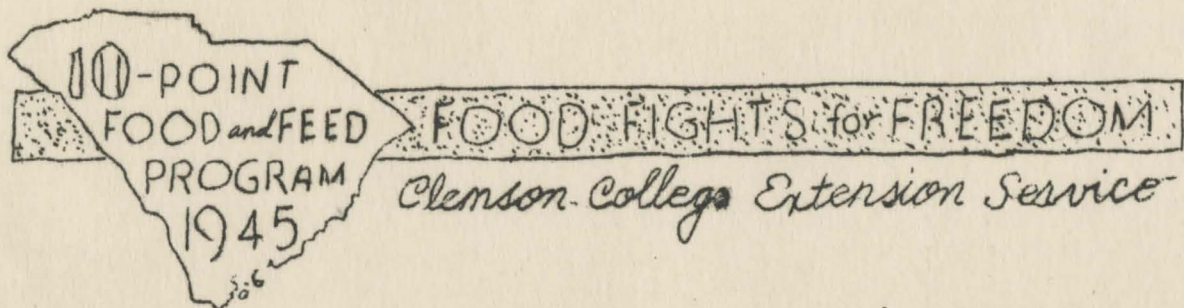


SOUTH CAROLINA

1945 10-POINT FOOD and FEED

PRODUCTION PROGRAM

1. Make maximum use of available labor and equipment on the farm and in the community.
2. Arrange now for quality planting seed.
3. Arrange now for fertilizers for heavy applications.
4. Check farm and home equipment, and order parts or new equipment now.
5. Grow plenty of high quality grazing, hay, and silage.
6. Produce record small grain and corn crop.
7. Produce adequate gardens, poultry, eggs, meat, and milk for every family and conserve for home use.
8. Produce, grade, pack, and market quality products.
9. Take care of the land and forests.
10. Control crop and livestock diseases, insects, and parasites.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Florence, South Carolina
April 21, 1945

EXTENSION SERVICE

Dear

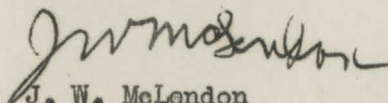
You have been selected as one of the boys to represent your 4-H Club at a meeting to organize a Florence County 4-H Council.

The meeting, which you are earnestly requested to attend, will be held in Florence at the Agricultural Building Friday and Saturday, April 27th and 28th. Be here Friday at 4:30 P. M. at which time the exercises will begin. We will spend the night in the Agricultural Building, the girls in charge of the Home Agents. The meeting will be over about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Remember this is just for the delegates and not for the whole club.

Bring a sheet, blanket, washcloth, tooth brush, pajamas, and two eggs.

If for any reason you cannot come let me know by return mail.

Very truly yours,


J. W. McLendon
County Agent

On the following pages will be found specimen copies of press
articles published during the year.

FINE DISPLAY OF 4-H BEEF CATTLE IS SEEN HERE

"The finest cattle show ever held in South Carolina," is the way the general chairman J. T. Lazar described the eighth annual South Carolina Fat Stock show being held at the Pee Dee Fair grounds in Florence on March 20 and 21.

The largest crowd ever to attend the opening day of this show was on hand yesterday when Milking Shorthorns, fat cattle and hogs were judged, and the South Carolina Milking Shorthorn breeders put on their annual sale of pure bred animals.

All previous records were broken in both numbers and quality of fat cattle shown and Milking Shorthorns on exhibition. As usual, in the fat cattle show, 4-H club members owned practically everything shown, and Dan Lewis, state 4-H club agent of Clemson remarked that this was the biggest and best aggregation of 4-H beef cattle ever assembled in the state.

Out of 64 fine halter cattle shown by white 4-H club boys, 17 graded choice, and the first four places were won by Sumter county 4-H boys, Rowland Avins won grand championship in this group, Raymond Weatherley was second with reserve champion, Eugene Avins was third, and Pette Jones fourth. The Sumter youngsters were in charge of Rowland Alston, Assistant county agent.

The colored 4-H boys staged a truly remarkable show for their second year, with 98 fine fat halter cattle, in which Marion county again took top honors with Ben Stevens' calf standing at the head of this formidable array of good beef or the grand championship in this class. In addition to the usual prizes, he and the Negro agent of Marion county, George W. Dean, gets a free trip to Tuskegee, Ala., by the courtesy of A. E. Creamer, manager of the local Sears-Roebuck store in Florence.

The other winners in the Negro 4-H show were Wessley Adams of Williamsburg county second, with reserve champion, James Nesmith also of Williamsburg 3rd, and John A. Gamble of Clarendon county 4th. In addition to the prizes offered by the show in the department, the North Carolina Life Insurance Company gave \$100 to be distributed to the winners.

The fat cattle and hogs were judged by Professors Godbey and Ritchie of Clemson, and the Shorthorns by R. M. Kennedy of the Beltsville, Maryland, station of the United States Department of Agriculture. On Tuesday afternoon B. B. Allen of Ohio auctioned off the Shorthorns.

As a prelude to this livestock festival of the Pee Dee, on Monday night Mr. A. E. Creamer, local manager of the Sears-Roebuck store entertained over a hundred visiting dignitaries, including 4-H club boys, who won in contests he finances, at the Florence Country Club with a banquet and program of entertainment. Mr. H. S. Anderson of Timmons ville, president of the South Carolina Milking Shorthorn

Society, acted as chairman and he introduced J. T. Lazar as toastmaster for the evening. Short talks were heard from several, including Mayor Zeigler of Florence, and Mr. Creamer delivered prizes of \$100 to each of the following boys for excellence in pig club work with pigs furnished in the endless chain plan last year by him. This money in each case was to go on the purchase of a pure bred Milking Shorthorn heifer at yesterday's sale. These boys were Robert Odom of Darlington, Monroe McIntyre of Marion, Billy Boykin of Lee, L. A. Wallace, Jr. of Williamsburg, and, Roosevelt Tedder of Florence County.

And for general excellence of his 4-H club work, and specially with the heifer he thus secured last year, Mr. Creamer presented a \$100 war bond to Edward McDowell of Lee County.

The thanks of the entire group was extended to Mr. Creamer for his material aid and encouragement to rural youth in this area and for what he is doing to aid diversifying agriculture in the Pee Dee.

Late Tuesday afternoon the fat hogs were being judged, and at 10 A. M. Wednesday the auction sale of the 177 fine fat cattle will take place, terminating the best of these annual events held so far. They are made possible through the cooperation of the Florence Chamber of Commerce, Pee Dee Fair Association, the Clemson Extension Service, and the assistance of the county and city authorities of Florence.

PINE SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE THROUGH COUNTY AGENT

Applications for free pine seedlings can be made at the County Agent's Office not later than December 12th. These trees will be delivered to farmer applicants in lots of not less than 1000 trees. The applicant will agree to plant the trees and do all possible to care for them in the proper manner.

Signed applications for seedlings must be in the County Agents Office not later than December 12, 1944. Since the supply is limited the first applicants will obtain the seedlings.

The value of starting a cash crop in timber on submarginal lands is a well recognized way to put idle land at work, otherwise valueless land has become valuable through reforestation.

FLORENCE COUNTY FARMERS MEET FOR 1945 PLANNING

A meeting to discuss outlook for farm products in 1945 will be held in the County Courthouse, Saturday morning, December 9th, at 11 o'clock war time and all Florence County farmers and farm women have been invited to attend.

The latest information obtainable on outlook for various farm products will be presented. O. M. Clark, Extension Economist, of Clemson College, J. T. Lazar, District Extension Agent, Mrs. Theo Plowden, District Home Agent, and Mr. James F. Bullock, Head of the S. C. Tobacco Experiment Station will be present to lead the discussions.

Farmers and Farm Women all over the County are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to secure the latest information on the 1945 outlook as it effects the interests of the farmers.